AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 3-0-0 per Bag of 120 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 3-8-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... " 4-12-0 "

Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,

2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,498—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Posts and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7351	W. A. Wheler	8th March
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st May 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL		2,771	16th March.
* S. S. AMPHITRITE		3,939	8th April.
S. S. F FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,630	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st March 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
S ALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 5th March, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April. 1902,
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

SINGLE TICKETS.

1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 357-8. 3rd Class Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 907-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMERS NILO AND V. FLORIO.

To GENOA or VENICE Single ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " " 2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 2,800 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, above Asquith & Lord.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 4th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES :—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS EXCEED £ 9,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 3 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 3 0	30	223 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

WANTED all to knew that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 5. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and letters pamphlets. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Rasoolpur, Bengal.

BRANDIES.

WE would draw special attention to our own brands of these, which are the finest in the Market.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY,	per doz.	76 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6 8
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC,	per doz.	47 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC,	"	40 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC,	"	34 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	"	24 0

COMPLETE LISTS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNES

		Qts.	Pts.
GIESLER'S "For India" Brand	per doz.	Rs. 75 0	Rs. 39 0
HEIDSIECK'S "Dry Monopole"	" " "	73 0	" 39 8
PERRIER JOUET'S Finest Dry	" " "	68 0	" 35 0
Do. do. Reserve Cuvee	" " "	72 0	" 38 0
POMMERY & GRENO'S Extra Sec	" " "	75 0	" 39 8
SPARKLING SAUMUR, Superior	" " "	38 0	" 20 0

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 5. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Straw Mats Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

DRESS NECKLACES.

PRETTY DESIGNS IN—

NEW ART PEARL NECKLACES.
NEW ART AMETHYST NECKLACES.
NEW ART TOPAZ NECKLACES.
NEW ART TURQUOISE NECKLACES.
NEW ART RUBY NECKLACES.
NEW ART DIAMOND NECKLACES.
NEW ART NECKLACES in Combinations of Gems.
NECKLACES IN STRINGS of Seed Pearls with Jewelled Clasps.
COLLARETTES OF SEED PEARLS With Diamond Mounted Bars.

MUFF CHAINS.

A variety of pretty patterns gemmed in Roundels of different coloured Stones.

EARRINGS.

To meet the demand that has now arisen for this form of ornament, we can show a pretty collection of these which are mostly worn small such as

SMALL DIAMOND BOUTONS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL PLAIN GOLD BOUTONS OR EARSTUDS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL STAR SET TREFOILS OF PEARLS SWING OR SCREW SET
SMALL PLAIN GOLD RINGS OR ENAMELLED.

Special Designs of any form of Ornament made to order.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS:

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

MARCH 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, AND 8TH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

AT 9 P.M.

The following performances will take place:—

MRS. HILLARY REGRETS AND MY MILLINER'S BILL.	}	WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, AT 9 P.M.
A HUSBAND IN CLOVER AND MY MILLINER'S BILL.	}	THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, AT 9 P.M.
LIVING PICTURES	}	FRIDAY, MARCH 7TH AT 9 P.M.
LIVING PICTURES	}	SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, AT 9 P.M.

A certain Number of Seats Reserved at Rs. 3 each, SEATS for LIVING PICTURES Annas 2 each to be obtained at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., where also Plan of Seats can be seen.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST FEW NIGHTS!
LAST FEW NIGHTS!!
OUR NOVELTY PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4TH.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. ROBERT LOVE,
THE POPULAR MANAGER.
BOB WILL SING. BOB WILL CLOWN.

For this occasion there will be decided a wager of Rs. 100, a well-known Sporting man having to ride the Act known as The British Foxhunter on that Evening.

A RIDING COMPETITION.

AMATEURS ONLY).
THE PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH.

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8TH

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. Gallery, for Natives only. Annas 8.
Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and 4 to 6 p.m.
N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE.....Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
He has decided to extend his Season, and will
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES:—
TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY 3RD, & TO-MORROW, TUESDAY 4TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR"
WEDNESDAY 5TH, & THURSDAY 6TH MARCH,
"GAY PARISIENNE"
FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH,
"SAN TOY"
SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH,
"THE RUNAWAY GIRL"
MONDAY, 10TH MARCH,
"THE CIRCUS GIRL,"
TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH,
"THE GAIETY GIRL"
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH,
"THE GAY PARISIENNE"
THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR."
TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—
Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 — Gallery Re. 1.
PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Chartered S.S. "NORD," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Uncalmed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st March 1902.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

THE FANCY FETE OFFICES are now REMOVED to the OVAL, where all communications should be addressed.

TELEPHONE No. 275.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THERE will be a PRACTICE in the Town Hall THIS AFTERNOON at 5-45 P.M. All Members are invited to attend.

P. AYLWIN SELFE,
Hony. Sec. and Treas.
Care of Bank of Bengal, Fort, 3rd March 1902.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 13th and 14th March 1902, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a Representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in place of Mr. C. H. ARMSTRONG, whose term of office expires on 31st March, 1902.
The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee.
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st March, 1902.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

500 CASTILLOA ELASTICA RUBBER SEED.—Sent direct from Mexican Rubber Plantation, by Registered Package; for only 25 shillings, 1000 Seed for 40 shillings. Send cash with order to JOHN HADDON & Co., Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, London. Big descount on larger orders. For free information about Rubber Planting, address JAS MAUNDER, San Juan Evangelista, Vera Cruz, Mexico, via New York.

WANTED.—A Matriculated trained Assistant European TEACHER, for the Alexandra Institution. Apply to Miss MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, Prospect Lodge, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilling, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

REDUCED PRICE SALE.—For 10 Days only. Rare bargains in Boots and Shoes, Harness, Spare Reins, Traces, &c., at SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pens Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Copies were workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

MESSRS. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

TO BE LET for Office or Business purposes the Second floor of "WARWICK HOUSE," above Messrs. Blackie & Sons, Ld., Publishers, opposite Victoria Terminus. For rent and particulars apply to BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS, on the Ground Floor.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F," Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabholker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI GASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL.—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 2ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents). THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay,

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BARGAINS in LADIES' and GENT'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only, at SUTOR & Co's., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Roche fitted with rail bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BARGAINS in BOYS' and GIRLS' BOOTS and SHOES.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only at SUTOR & Co's, Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baroda.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

BARGAINS in HARNESS.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only. Special Bargains in Single and Double Harness, also spare Reins, Traces, &c. at SUTOR & Co's, Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co., of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Strains, &c. Per bottle Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR 35 Esplanade Road.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RATES.—One Anna per line. Minimum charge Four Annas.

ADVERTISER, a smart young man from Madras, speaking fluently EIGHT DIFFERENT VERNACULAR LANGUAGES, seeks ENGAGEMENT as a CLERK or a TRAVELLING COMPANION, or an Interpreter. Is also a good horseman and is willing to act in any capacity. Possesses good references and testimonials. Apply for particulars to Box No. 67 F, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "HONOUR" Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th February, 1902.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP MEETING to be held between 9th March and 15th March, 1902.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.
ENTRANCE FEE, RS. 10.
Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special prize, value Rs. 75.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.
ENTRANCE FEE RS. 10 EACH.
Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year; and two special prizes, value Rs. 50 each.
Officers of the Army and Navy and Members of recognised Clubs up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned who will arrange for their being made Honorary Members, and will endeavour to arrange accommodation for them during their stay in Bombay.
The best of three sets to decide each match. The scoring will be deuce, vantage, vantage all, game, except in the eleventh game of a set when deuce, vantage, will be called.
Entries close on 5th March, 1902.

W. P. PECHEY,
Honorary Secretary.
Lawn-Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes, Street, Fort, on Monday, the 3rd day of March, 1902, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the resolution which was duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 13th day of February, 1902, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 423 OF 1900.

VITHAL BHICOBA.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
SARASWATIBAI, widow of GANPATRAO SAKHARAM DABHOLKER .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 21st day of February, 1901, the right, title and interest of the above-named Plaintiff and of GANPATRAO SAKHARAM DABHOLKER, deceased (husband of the above-named defendant) in the following immoveable property, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and Chawl standing thereon, situate at Lohar chawl in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,075 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 985, Street No. 155-157, and Ward No. 986, and Street No. (1) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Chooria Migrial Mallee, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Narayen Jetha and Damodher Trimbukjee, and on or towards the North by the property of Vinayek Parashram Divanjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANTRI and BALSARA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 8th day of January, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 2 OF 1901.

DWARKADAS CHOTALAL and LILADHUR MADONJI carrying on business together in copartnership under the name and firm of DWARKADAS CHOTALAL and Co. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BALMOOKANDAS VITHALDAS BALUBHAI VIJBHOOKHANDAS and GANDABHAI VIJBHOOKHANDAS, heirs and legal representatives of Vijbhookhandas Laldas, deceased ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of September 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.
All the right title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1140, street Nos. 284, 286 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the property formerly belonging to Sadanand Jugganath and subsequently to Vajeshunker Kevalram, on the South by the property of Juggannath Hemraj, on the west by a public passage and on the east by the Kalbadevi Road.
For further particulars and Conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bicknell Morewanji and Motilal attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14K. Sardar Gunj, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of January 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.
AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honours) University of London; Late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampstead (London, N. W.) and Southport. Honours Certificate from Oxford University in English: Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.

ASSISTED BY
Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

MUSIC
Miss CLAUDINE O'BRIEN, Pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sims Reeves, Certificated Pianiste and Vocalist (Trinity College, London); Higher Examination Singing and Special Certificates in the Art of Teaching from Mr. A. Shakespeare and Sir August Manns.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered playground, and dormitories.
The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.
(The Government letter of 25th July, 1889, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).
Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.
In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed.

NAMELY
Eleven for the Primary School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.
Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.
Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS
For the Scholastic or working year.

BOARDERS.	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs. 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.
In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.
Charge for Tuition ..... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ..... Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.
Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES!!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—
YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.
We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.
The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
OF A
RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.
16, Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch:—
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
OR A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)
PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.
Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST
UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.
The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.
N.P.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurramtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE,

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Fire-insulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, etc., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD, OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50 and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED
A DOCTOR, L. M. & S. for the Bansda State Dispensary. Salary Rs. 100 to begin with and free quarters. One having some experience in practice preferred.
Apply to
H. A. PATEL,
Dewan, Bansda State.

WANTED
OVERSEERS of Irrigation experience, for employment as Surveyors on pay varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100, with Rs. 25 for Travelling Allowance extra, when on outdoor work.
Apply to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION.
Khandesh, Malegaon.

FIRE APPLIANCES.
MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).
THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.
McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.
Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 10 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards. Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each. Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.
THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,
Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory, No. 10, Frere Road, Fort

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IF SHORT of MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO
THE
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle. (Inspection invited.)
Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS cannot be surpassed.
SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
Proprietor JAMES CONNELL.
WINE and Spirit Merchant, established in 1866, Cheapest House in Bombay for GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS, obtained direct from Europe.
Genuine Portwine at Rs. 15 per doz.
Cognac Brandy at Rs. 26 per doz.
Genuine Old Scotch

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURLA.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd of March, 1902, and until further notice, a DOWN and UP EXTRA LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN will run on week days only to the following time table :—

Down Trains.	Hrs. mts.	Up Trains.	Hrs. mts.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ... dep.	8-30	Kurla ..... dep.	9-30
Kurla ..... arr.	9-5	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ... arr.	10-10

For full particulars, see Poster Notice exhibited at stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT BARTMEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. There is no limit to individual amounts. The sums already subscribed range from Rupees one upwards. Payments may be made either into the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES,
FAZALRHOY VISRAM,
F. W. SHAW,
HURKISANDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DARASHA B. CHICHGUR.
Honorary Secretaries.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FROM the 1st of MARCH, the RATE PER WORD for ORDINARY MESSAGES via TEHERAN or SUEZ between INDIA including BURMAH on the one side and Europe (including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers and Tripoli, but excluding Russia and Turkey) on the other side, will be REDUCED to One Rupee Fourteen Annas per Word. Rates for Telegrams transiting Europe shown in Sections 7,8,9,10 and 10A of the Telegraph Guide are reduced by One Rupee two Annas per Word in each case. Rates via Turkey remain the same as before for the present.

From the same date Rates for Foreign Press Telegrams from India or Burmah to the United Kingdom, France, New York, Chicago, California and San Francisco are reduced by Four Annas per Word in each case.

F. A. KENYON,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of gold and silver ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Bai Monghibai, wife of Gokalji Hirji, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further intimation.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as dining table, chairs, writing, pier, dressing tables, chest of drawers, easy chairs, cots, sofas, mirror door almirae, wardrobe, and meatsafe.

2 Edison's Phonographs with records.

1 horizontal gymnastic bar with 1 inch steel core through bar, standards Japanned.

1 D. B. rifle, 14 bore nin fire by J D Dougall.

1 D. B. shot gun, 12 bore central fire, by Regby and Co. with about 200 cartridges.

1 Quackenbush rifle, with about 101 cartridges.

The property of the late Mrs. REAY :—1 Mahogany square piano by Schridmeyer and Soehne Stuttgart.

The property of a medical man consisting of stoppered bottles with medicine, medicine pots large size counter tables, chairs, benches, cupboard, surgical instruments, etc.

By order of the Superintendent, Bombay Education Society's Press—

1 treadle paging machine, 1 straw board cutting machine, 1 ruling machine, 1 perforating machine, 1 copper-plate press, 1 gally press, 1 steam boiler safety valve, 1 treadle machine, 1 fly wheel, 1 platform scale, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Nanendram Roopchund ex. s. s. Stanley Hall.

S.F.C. 5597 G.A. Co. 1-3—3 cases Bleached Cotton Sewings.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Hoseein Allana ex. s. s. Scharlachberger.

5573 G. A. Co. 1-2—2 cases pins

AT 2 P.M,

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers,

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 light office-shikram.

4 strong-built brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill,the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also English-made drawing room suite, cabinets and pier glasses, rich oxen carved blackwood furniture, suitable for presents, rich crockery and glassware, rich electroplated ware, by Elkington and others, semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, large size engravings, mahogany full-size slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts, London, with balls, cues, six light gas lamp, etc., 4, 5, 6 light gas chandeliers, 2 and 3 light gas brackets, English ice box, Chubb's safe on stand, large size carpets, rich table ornaments, large number of choice plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, gent's bicycle, combined grain-crushing and grass-cutting Machine, lawn mower etc., the property of W. LLEWELLYN, Esq., Manager, French Bank, proceeding to Calcutta.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—Garden will be sold at 7 a.m on the day of sale and catalogues whereof are ready

ON THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in No. 5 Tent, Wedehouse Road, Wellington Lines, next to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Rose and Co., single-pole tent with verandah, windproof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, English tin box, 1 large combination cooler water filter, etc. the property of R. OLIVEIR, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 72 BALES YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Narainji Mills Premises, Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of Messrs. Narainji Mills Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhimjee Govindjee and Co—

72 bales each 400 lbs. No. 6s mule yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, platedware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, Persian carpets, China flower vases and wall plates, Japanese cabinets, cane furniture, books, detective hand camera, ice box, wearing apparel, leather dressing case, leather portmanteau and trunks, Chubb's cash box, gent's English saddle, lamps, lady's bicycle, choice plants in pots, etc., the property of the late W. G. NASH Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 35, 1F, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 21, at Churneywadi Lane, and of house No. 10 at Chandanwadi.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware rich glass and crockery ware, one square piano by S Rose and Co., one Singer's sewing machine, one large size English tin box, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Dilmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of H. HOYLES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved, French polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware one sweet-tone piano, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments Hink's and Dilmar's table and hanging lamps one handsome strong victoria in very good order, one handsome strong horse, one set of harness, &c., &c., the property of F. G. CLARK Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. W. HANSON, Esq., Traffic, Supdt., B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1902.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Shortest Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Colored Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers' and Railway Termini.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	400	all	12 p. c.	1,220
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	8 pr. t.	1,015
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	45
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£1250	£20	10 pr. ct.	£37s. 10
National Bank of India, Ld.	240,000	£25	£121-2	dvd.10 pr	325
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	110
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	11
Bear, Manfg Co., Ld.	2,750	500	200	Nil	127½
Bombay United	9	1,000	11,000	Nil	260
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	9	500	500	dvd Rs30	435
Britannia Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,0	500	500	Rs 75	1,485
Chinai Mills Co, Ld.	1,0	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
City of Bombay Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
Connaught Mills	1000	500	500	25	402
Colaba Land & Mills,	26,900	700	—	nil	405
Coorla Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	55
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	268
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	175
Framjee Petit,	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Hindustan	1,875	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	41	270
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1500	Nil	165
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	
James Greaves, Jamsheedjee Manufacturing Co	1,500	500	500	Nil	150
Jehangir Bakhai,	1,500	25	250	dvd 5	100
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	240
Khandesh	27,500	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs25	625
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	350
Leopold	1,500	100	100	dvd Re 1	117
Lord Ramay Mills	1,445	1,000	1,000	Nil	6
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	35
Madras United (in liquidation)	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,500
Mahalakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co.	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 80	160
Maneckji Petit	5,000	250	—	Nil	10
Manockjee Petit Manufactures	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	1,160
Mysore S & M Co., Ld.	11,000	250	250	Nil	9
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,400
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	25
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	Nil	170
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil	100
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	195
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	5 10	vdRs10	575
Swadeshi and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	370
Unica Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly.	
Allcock, Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	210
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	85
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	15
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,719
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	11,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	52
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	
Bombay Flour Mill	1000	500	500	25	800
Deccan Paper Mills	1,200	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs8	129
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	12,000	250	250	8 p 10	530
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	292	500	50	—	50
Indian Guarantee Surety & Ship Assn.	6,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	11,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12½
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	21	270
Kurrachee Landing	1500	500	500	0	35
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	128
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	11,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	14,000	100	50	Nil	24
Port Canning Co.	5,000	200	100	dvd Ra16	455
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	dvd	20xo
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Re 50	750
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs80	160
Telephone Co.	500	251		1	27
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly.	
Akbar	1200	1,000	1,250	125	1,300
Cox	400	500	all	12 p. c.	500
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	17 Rs 20	190
Bhaunagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	761
Brenise Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	197½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	Nil	175
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs 15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	750
French	300	900	500	dvd Rs30	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs80	455
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	750	100	100	Rs 30	160
Khanderao	340	480	480	dvd Rs 80	495
Mercantile	500	125	125	dvd Rs 5	30
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs50	405
Mummar M	900	250	all	dvd. Rs50	205
New Berar	10	500	500	dvd Rs50	735
New Indian	06	125	125	dv Rs 10	150
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	dvd Rs30	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	42
Sassoon	900	500	80	20	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	70	1550
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	260
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	145
Vikart	—	00	—	Rs 75	980
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
B. B. & C. I. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £15 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	£05	00	—	6 pr. ct.	535
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	£00	500	—	4 pr. ct.	420

CLAIMS OF A COMMISSION AGENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, at the High Court on Saturday disposed of two suits, filed by Goperam Shankardas, trading in Bombay as a Commission agent, against Chunnilla Silber-mul and Gokulchand Harry-Dyalsingh and others, carrying on business at Hoped, in the Meerut zilla. In the first suit the plaintiff claimed Rs. 3,634-4-0, as the balance of an account rendered and in the second suit claimed Rs. 7,241-4-0. There being no defence to the suit, his lordship gave decrees for the amounts claimed with interest and costs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 28,

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 5-8 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes.....£101 1-2 = + 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 1-2 unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ...£84 5-8 = + 1-16
Bar Silver in London.....25 3-8 = unchanged
Do New York..... 55 1-8 = "
Exchange on London at Paris..25·14 1-2 = — 1-2
Do New York.....4·87 3-4 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills 2 3-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 " = "

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports nil. Spot 4 20-32—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Apl.-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
4·35	4·35	4·35	4·20
plus 1	plus 1	...	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port 33,000
Do. last year .....
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. to Continent 15,000
Mid-Uplands..... 8 13-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of May .....8·54 + 11
Do. do. Aug. .....8·39 — 12

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 45 3-4. Sellers. April-May. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 42 3-4 Sellers. April-May. Tone quiet.

Linseed 52 1-4. Buyers. April-May. Tone quiet.

Specie Siupments.—

Silver to Bombay.....	£ 100,000
Gold to "	£ 60,000
Silver to Calcutta.....	fll... £ 30,000
Gold to "	£ 20,000

Arrivals. Janeta. Hispania Lord Kelvin Georgian Prince Morocco.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales.....	41,000
" Sold on spec.	nil.
" for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers...	99,000
" Actual exports	10,000
" Week's imports.....	103 000
" Stock.....	1,107,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Sold on spec.	nil.100
" " for exportation.....	nil.100
" Amount forwarded to consumers.	
" Actual exports	
" Week's imports.....	nil.
" Stock.....	3,000
Afloat American.....	170,000
" Indian	1,000
Week's receipt of Cotton at U. S. Ports,	155,000
" Export to Great Britain	60,000
" Continent	84,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.....	770,000
" at Interior Ports.....	510,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 28th February, 1902 :—

Cotton	10,145 bales.
Wheat	1,439 cwts.
Linseed	19,312 "
Rapeseed	14,362 "
Gingellyseed	15,048 "
Poppyseed	289 "
Groundnuts	1,022 "
Castorseed.....	703 "
Rice	1,78,768 "
Myrabolams	8,647 "
Cottonseed	16,804 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T. 1s 4 1-16d
Bank Demand ..... 1s 4 3-32d to 1s 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 months sight D A ... 1s 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do do ... 1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do do ... 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do do ... 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days do 134 1-2
Shanghai 30 " do 183 1-2
Japan 30 " do 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone unsettled.

Cash..... 96·6
1st Settlement ..... 96·6
2nd do. ..... 96·12

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th Feb.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 13th do...	8 do
Bank of Bengal do. 12th do...	8 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th do...	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	9 4
Forward, April-May...	9 5

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 8
Do. Forward	
April-May...	6 8 to 9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	Nominal.
Do. Forward	
April-May...	7 3 to 4
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	Nominal.
Do. Forward	
April-May...	7 12

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	Nominal.
Forward, April-May... ...	8 12

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	29 12
Forward, April-May ...	31 0

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Ready	41

Gingellyseed—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed, Ready...	46

Cotton—Tone quiet but steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (By. terms)	156	150	...	25 March
Bengals, M.-G. (By. terms)	167	161	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)...	167	161	...	do
Belati, (M.-G.)	182	176	...	do
Khandeish, (M.-G.)		172	...	do
Dhamangam Poolgam	184	178	...	do
Julgaum (M. G.)		174	...	do
Akola do. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	184	178	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	193	187	...	do
Broach (M. G.) ...	207	...	204	do
Broomagger (H. G.) ...	...	...	180	15—25 May
S.-G. Dharwar		...	195	do
Western		...	184	do

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

Sunday.—A general decrease of pressure has occurred over the whole of the Indian region, the decrease being brisk to rapid in the North-Western Provinces, where the depression is now shown, which yesterday was in North-West India. The depression, however, continues to be of very little importance and the skies are generally clear in the area of depression. Skies are clearing in West Himalayas where the weather is more settled. Light falls of rain and snow have been received in that region during the past day. Mininarg and Chakrata report a quarter of an inch and light showers are reported from Colombo. The barometer is falling rapidly in the Persian area and the skies are cloudy in Ispahan and Teheran, which may indicate the approach of another depression from west, but no rain has as yet fallen in Persia.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk at Delhi, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Rajkot, Khandwa, Raipur and Nagpur.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Except at several stations in the south of the Peninsula, the temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in all districts. The maximum temperature varied from 101° at Deesa to 84° at Karachi and the minimum from 55° at Cawnpore to 75° at Goa.

The sky is generally clear in all districts.

No rain fell at any station.

Weather continues fine and settled over the whole country.

H. A. HARRISON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES' DEATHS and IN MORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BRENNAN—March 1, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, of pneumonia, John Evelyn, the beloved (twin) son of John and Fanny Brennan, aged 2 years and 4 months. (English and Irish papers please copy.)

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DITMAS—February 7, at 32 Chaucer Road, Bedford, the wife of Capt A R Ditmas, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FITZPATRICK—REDMAYNE—February 6, at St Helen's Low Fell, county Durham, the Rev T H Fitzpatrick, M A formerly of the Church Missionary Society in Madras, to Mary, daughter of R R Redmayne, Low Fell, and granddaughter of the late T L Gooch, M I C E.

HAYNES—ANNESLEY—February 5, at St Mary's, Wimbledon, F A G, son of the late F O Haynes, of Wimbledon and Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Eva Edwards, daughter of the late Lieut-Col R Annesley, Indian Staff Corps, and the late Mrs Edmund Layard, of Valentia Lodge Bedford.

MCNEILL—MONTGOMERIE—February 8, at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, D McNeill, M B, C M, Teddington, Yorkshire, son of the late Rev H McNeill, of Ardnacrose, Argyllshire, and grandson of the late Col S C Montgomerie, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BLATHERWICK—February 6, at Queen's Mead Road, Bromley, Kent, Deputy Surgeon T Blatherwick, aged 74.

BORRADAILE—February 11, at Victoria Road, Kensington, A A Borradaile, Bombay Civil Service, retired, son of the late H Borradaile, H E I C S, aged 68.

EVANS—February 6, at Lovesgrove, Aberystwith, Sir G H P Evans, K C I E, D L, J P, Cardiganshire, aged 62.

CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.
When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.
Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 3-56m., 5-52. Low water, 10-50m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Athletic meeting, Bombay High Schools Athletic Association.

Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: The London Gaiety Company.

Harmston's Circus, 9 p.m.

Indian University Commission, 3 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch Statement for February, 1902.—Daily average attendance, 227; admissions, 1,935; prevailing diseases, fevers.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—At Dawar village on Saturday morning Major H. R. Anderson, Store-keeper General, Bombay Commissariat, is stated to have accidentally injured a native villager while shooting. Major Anderson reported the matter to the Railway Police at the Victoria Terminus.

ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—Nama Sukrooji, a cart-driver, aged twenty, was on Friday morning unyoking his cart which was laden with sheet iron in the compound of Messrs. Alcock and Ashdown, when the cart suddenly tilted, the yoke striking him on the left side of the head, causing internal injuries. He is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

A PICK POCKET.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on Saturday at the Mazagaon Police Court, Narayan Vittoo a Hindu was charged with stealing a rupee and eight annas in cash on Friday evening. It appeared that the accused was convicted in 1899 of theft and was sent to the Reformatory for three years in consequence of his youth. He was discharged from the reformatory on the 9th January. On the evening in question he picked the pocket of one Vittoo at Khetwady and stole the money. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED BY A GHARRY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Jeeves, a Hindu woman, aged fifty-five the wife of a Municipal sweeper. On Friday morning, the deceased while attempting to cross Baboola Tank Road from east to west was knocked down by a phaeton, coming from the direction of the J. J. Hospital. She received injuries to her head and legs which resulted in her death in the Hospital, the same evening. The phaeton was going at an ordinary pace and the driver called out to the deceased who did not seem to hear the warning and before he stopped the carriage she was knocked down. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—At the General Meeting held on February 28 under the presidency of Rao Bahadoor Chunilal Venilal the following committees were unanimously appointed on the proposition of Khan Bahadur N. S. Genwalla: Mr. Manekial Nurbheram Moonshee the Hoczoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate Chairman and Messrs. Trumbukial Bhavanishanker Manekial Lukhmichund Peersaib, Sorabjee Framjee Kapadia and Furdoonshaw Pestonjee Bazor members;—School Board Committee—Proposed by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla and carried unanimously that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the School board for a term of 6 months:—Mr. Motilal Chunilal (retired Deputy Collector) Chairman and Messrs. Kumroodin Noorudin Madhoobhai N. Sorabjee Framjee Kapadia Manockshund Lakhmichund and Rustomjee Furdoonjee Ginwalla Members. It was then proposed and unanimously carried that a committee of the following gentleman be formed to frame out and vote an address to the King on the coronation day—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E., Mr. Wolf, Resident Engineer, B.B. and C.I. Railway, the Civil Surgeon of Broach, Mr. Manekial N. Moonshee, deputy Magistrate, Mr. Burjorjee Sorabsha Moonsiff, Medical officer, B. B. Railway and Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla. Only three Municipalities in the whole of Guzerat have the right from Government vote an address to the King on the coronation day.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, FEB. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr. W. Algie, B.
Lieut.-Col. H. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S., M.
Mr. N. A. W. Hamilton, A.
Lieut.-Col. A.H. Wolmer
Major A. E. Grant.
Major H.F.T. Macartney.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Whitwell, I.M.S., B., 3 mo. M.C.
Capt. V. de V. Hunt, B., 7 day's extraordinary leave.
Sir A. F. D. Cunningham K.C.I.E., B. Cov. furl. to Jan. 4, 1903.
Mr. C. W. W. Hope B. Cov., 6 m. extraordinary leave on M. C.
Mr. J. W. E. Ponting, B. Cov., 4 mo. M.C.
Mr. C. A. C. Streatfield, B. Cov., extraordinary leave to May 4, 1902.
Mr. S. E. Rita, B. 2 mo. M.C.
Capt. E. Kirkpatrick, 4 mo.
Capt. R. A. Steel, 4 mo.
Capt. W. G. Richards, 4 mo.
Capt. A. D. Cox, 4 mo.
Lieut. E. A. Elphinstone-Dalrymple, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr. R. C. Tute, B, Cov.
Mr. J. G. Silcock, B. Cov.
Mr. J. H. Corkery, B.
Mr. D. E. McCracken, B.
Mr. H. J. C. Molony, B.
Mr. J. de L. Wooldridge, B.
Mr. W. H. Goddard, M.
Capt. J. W. B. Merewether Bo.
Mr. H. L. Hervey, Bo, Cov.
Mr. W. A. Dubois, Bo.
Col. A. R. Martin.
Major C. Binsteed.
Major G. C. McD. Birdwood.
Major G. F. Rowcroft, D. S. O.
Capt. H. J. K. Bamfield.
Capt. J. H. Grant.
Commander C. F. Fletcher.

THE new line of railway on the metre gauge, Moghal Hat to Dhabri, will be opened in May.

THE DUTCH PROPOSALS.

COMMENTS ON LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

PARIS, Fri

"LALIMLI"

(THE RED TAMARIND)

IS THE

TRADE-MARK

OF THE

CAWNPORE

WOOLLEN MILLS

& ARMY CLOTH

MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE,

and is a

GUARANTEE

that EVERY ARTICLE to which

it is affixed is made of

PURE SOUND WOOL

and

NOTHING BUT WOOL.

ASK FOR

The "LALIMLI" Brand,

and see that you get it.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PURE WOOL

GOODS MANUFACTURED.

INCLUDING:—

FLANNELS	BLANKETS
SERGES	HORSE CLOTHING
TWEEDS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOBIS	GLOVES
ETC.	ETC.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

GENTS'

EVENING DRESS.

Dress SUITS Silk Lined.	From Rs.	75-0
Dress JACKETS	,,	35-0
Dress SHIRTS	,,	4-0
Dress GLOVES	,,	1-8
Dress TIES	,,	0-8
Dress SOCKS	,,	1-0
Dress PUMPS	,,	9-12
Dress BELTS RICH SILK	,,	5-8

Asquith & Lord

OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

LECHARD FILS

BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

From A SUIT LENGTH

To AN OUTFIT for

AN ARMY DIVISION.

Whatever you require made of Wool.

Apply to

EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS,

DHARIWAL PUNJAB.

PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True, their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos."

ERARD PIANOFORTES,

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE

HINKS' LAMPS,

M. BRESLAUER & Co.

HAVE been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of these well-known LAMPS, and have just received a splendid assortment, consisting of STANDARD, TABLE and BRACKET LAMPS, in Brass, Copper and Hammered Iron.

These Lamps must not be confounded with those generally sold in Bombay, under the name of HINKS' LAMPS, where, perhaps, a small part bears the name "Hinks," while the other portions consist simply of some cheap foreign stuff, thus making it appear that the whole article is manufactured by Messrs. HINKS & SONS.

Our Prices for the genuine Lamp compare most favourably with those sold in the Bazaar for so-called HINKS' LAMPS.

PIANOS

FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS

FOR SALE.

Special terms for cash and monthly Payments.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS

TUNED AND REPAIRED

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

ART JEWELLERS

AND

SILVERSMITHS

By Appointment.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

GOLD AND SILVER

SUITABLE FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS,

SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES

MODERATE PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1902.

1. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 5 p.m. Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-10 and 5-5 p.m. Dinner will be provided at the Camp for all Volunteers who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officers Commanding their Companies not later than Thursday the 6th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies will be good enough to send to Head-quarters a Memo: of the number remaining in Camp for Dinner not later than 6 p.m. on Friday the 7th instant.

2. The date of opening the Camp of Instruction has been finally fixed for the 8th instant, as so few Members have notified their ability to attend during the first week.

Printed instructions for guidance regarding the Camp can now be had at Head-quarters.

3. All Members can, on application to Head-quarters, obtain a Schedule of Instruction to be carried out at Camp.

4. The Officer Commanding A Company requests that all Members of the Company will attend Camp from evening of 15th to morning of 23rd instant.

5. The Officer Commanding C Company requests that all members of the Company will attend the Camp of Instruction during the 1st period, viz, 8th to 10th both dates inclusive.

6. Cadets Drills for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 3rd instant and Thursday the 6th instant.

(2) St Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th instant and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 6th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

(4) John Connon School—At 10 a.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 5th inst.

(6) Indo-British School—At 4 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,

Adjutant, B.V.R.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1902.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN INDIA.

THE earliest Hindu law-givers distinctly conceded rights of property to the weaker sex, and in some respects the position of women was distinguished by larger freedom and independence in ancient, than it is in modern India. This is the assertion of Sir William Rattigan, M. P., who, in an article in a legal magazine, challenges the statement by Rajkumar Sawadhikari in the Tagore Law lectures that the early legislators ignored the rights of women and excluded them altogether from inheritance. This is at the outset of his contribution, which deals especially with the "Pardanashin" woman, and her protection by British Courts of justice. Although Sir William admits with Baudhayana that narrow and difficult to find is the path of the sacred law, towards which many gates lead, he shows that as to the point he discusses there is no lack of authority. Gautuma, the oldest of the Dharmasutras ages, distinctly recognised the right of a widow to succeed to a share of the estate of a sonless husband, and affirmed the existence of a woman's separate property. Baudhayana and Apastamba, later than Gautuma considered woman unfit to inherit, although Apastamba expressly recognised the right of a daughter, on failure of sons, Sapindas, the spiritual teacher and his disciple, to succeed to her father's estate. Sankha placed the mother and eldest wife before kinsman, pupil or fellow student and declared that the influence of the female is great. Gautuma, however, held that a wife is not independent with respect to the fulfilment of the sacred law, a text which primarily refers to the inability of wives to offer on their own account Sranta or Gribya sacrifices, or to perform vows and religious ceremonies prescribed in the Puranas without permission of their husbands. But Sir William finds nothing in Gautuma to correspond with the more sweeping denunciations contained in the Sutras of Vaishta and Bandhayana that women are never fit for independence. "Their fathers" it is said, "protect them in childhood, their husbands protect them in youth, and their sons protect them in age." But the writer gathers from this that the protection here intended is afforded to make up for the physical weakness of the sex and to guard them against personal violence rather a duty imposed upon fathers, husbands and brothers than a disqualification or incapacity imposed upon women. Wherefore we see that it was only later in years that the Hindu woman suffered the disabilities under which British rule found her, and which it has done so much to remove.

The principle of equality between contracting parties is rigidly enforced in the British courts. And nowhere, it is claimed, have the British courts shown a greater readiness to extend their protection than in dealing with contracts entered into by pardanashin women in India. Yet, as Sir William Rattigan points out, there is nothing either in the Hindu Shastras, or in the Mahomedan Shara, which can be adduced to support the doctrine which has been evolved by our courts. In later Hindu law books, certain texts inculcate the general subordination of women, who were known as "abalas" or weak beings, but this has reference more to their social than to their strictly legal status. And in enumerating the persons who are incompetent to contract Yajnyawalkya omits women, mentioning only "a person intoxicated or insane or grievously disordered or disabled, an infant, a man agitated without fear or the like, or a person acting without authority." The Mahomedan law fully recognises the contractual capacity of a sane woman as also does the Indian Contract Act. It was due, therefore, writes Sir William Rattigan, to that tenderness towards the weaker sex to which Sir William Blackstone refers as characteristic of our law, that the doctrine that those who rely upon deeds and powers executed by pardanashin ladies in India, must satisfy the court that they have been explained to, and understood by, those who executed them, owes its present almost unassailable position. The doctrine, it is urged, was originally evolved in India by our courts, partly with reference to what was deemed to be the practice of Equity in England and partly with reference to an assumed incapacity of a Hindu woman under her own personal law and Sir William quotes this as affording another and striking illustration of how much farther our courts have gone in affording relief to different sections of our Indian fellow-subjects than they would have been entitled to under a stricter administration of their own personal laws, and Sir William is tempted to add than their English sisters would be likely to obtain at the hands of any Court of Justice in England. He is not guilty either of levity or exaggeration in this expression of opinion. We have made better provision for India than we have done for ourselves, in proof of our weakness and superabundant generosity.

In 1867 the Calcutta High Court went further than precedent in its anxiety to protect the pardanashin, and in the case of Kanye Lall Juharee vs. Kaminee Dabee, it was laid down that a Hindu purdah woman was entitled to receive in that court "that protection which the Court of Chancery in England always extends to the weak, ignorant and infirm and as to those who for any other reason are specially likely to be imposed upon by the exertion of undue influence over them. The undue influence is presumed to have been exerted unless the contrary be shown. It is therefore in all dealings with those persons who are so situated, always incumbent on the person who is interested in upholding the transaction to show that its terms are fair and equitable. The most usual mode of discharging the onus is to show that the lady had good independent advice in the matter, and acted therein at arm's length from the contracting party." To this decision Sir William Rattigan objects that it seems to put the Hindu parda lady on a pedestal by herself, whereas there is no reason why a Mahomedan, a Mahratta or a Sikh purda lady should not be treated in the same way and afforded the same protection if she is entitled to it. Nor does it necessarily follow that a native woman, simply because she sits behind the purda is to be placed in the same category as the "weak, ignorant and infirm persons" whom the Court of Chancery is accustomed to protect. The doctrine, as Sir William points out, has no direct support from the native laws themselves, but was introduced by English Judges for the protection of a class which seemed to specially to appeal to them for the exercise of their equitable jurisdiction. It is a doctrine however which requires much discrimination and judgment in its application in order to prevent it from being availed of by persons in the position of Pardanashins to avoid their deliberate acts, especially in the education of Indian women is advancing, and many of them are fully capable of thinking and acting for themselves in all matters affecting their personal interests.

"CRAMMING" AS A VICE.

THE greater questions of the administration of our public institutions are not always all important. Some of the smaller details are very often the key to the success of the whole undertaking. Thus it is with the work of the Indian Universities Commission, which is at present collecting information as to the administration of the Bombay University. In England, at any rate, cramming would not be regarded as an evil; here in India it is undoubtedly one of the greatest difficulties that educationists have to contend with. In England cramming is at least accompanied with intelligence; in India it must necessarily result, in the great majority of cases, in the accumulation of a mass of parrot-learning which will benefit neither the possessor nor the community at large, and must inevitably have the effect of lowering the value of an Indian degree in the eyes of the whole educational world. What students lose sight of, wherever they are to be found, is the real intrinsic value of education for itself alone. Of course in the case of technical education this remark could not apply, but then again the study of technical subjects does not admit of cramming. Students are too apt to make the goal of their ambition the attainment of a degree, that being the handle by which they hope to turn the world. They take all the less real interest in their study on this account and they devote their seventeen hours a day cheerfully to their task with the same intelligence that a convict would devote to the turning of the treadmill. The examination course is prescribed, they know exactly what they have to learn, and they know also that if they can only retain in their memory the contents of so many text books they are sure to pass. After the examination comes an inevitable slump. As the result of excessive exertion even their jaded memory refuses to assist them, and what was originally intended as a cultivating process has turned out no more than an undue tax upon body and mind. They have obtained their degree, it is true, but mental culture, in the proper sense of the word, is as far from them as before. "Cramming" never did, and never will, result in education. Professor Macmillan, therefore, in devoting so much of his evidence before the Universities Commission on Saturday to showing the extent of the evil as it exists in India was thoroughly justified. Perhaps he would have been justified in making his remarks more drastic and in making his appeal to the Commissioners more urgent. He seemed inclined to forego the teaching of Latin in the University altogether; Greek, he said, had already gone by the board, and he did not think either subject could be studied with profit in India. There was a good deal of cramming, too, he hinted, in the study of Logic, though the idea of cramming Logic seems to be absurd—that is so far as its results upon the student are concerned. But to abolish the study of the classics seems to be an impossible suggestion, if the University is to have any status at all. A university career without a knowledge of Latin and Greek is hardly conceivable. If cramming is to be avoided, it could surely be avoided in the manner pointed out in Professor Macmillan's succeeding suggestions, and by the revision of examination papers. It seems obvious that a test in any language should include the translation of unseen passages as well as of selected authors, and it could hardly be complete unless the student should himself be able to compose as well as translate. Of what value could be the study of a language, ancient or modern, unless the student is prepared to use it for his own benefit as well as for the benefit of the examiner in the particular year in which his examination took place? Why, under the present system, failure means failure irrevocable; it means the burning of the midnight oil and the application of the wet towel for another year, with a similar prospect during a similar period if failure should again result. And the sum total of all the good that the student has obtained at the end of all this "grind" is a more or less correct knowledge of so many lines of so many authors. It is strange that the matter has not received attention before. It is strange, indeed, that such a state of things was ever allowed to exist. Students ought not to be encyclopædic parrots, but mortals possessing considerably more culture than the rest of their kind. If the Indian Universities Commission can only bring about an alteration in the present system of study, it will have done a good deal to enhance the progress of education and real culture in India.

SNAKE POISON.

AMONG the excellent work conducted at the Research Laboratory in Bombay the advances made by Captain Lamb, I. M. S. and Dr. Hanna in the study of snake poisoning and its treatment are entitled to more general attention than they have yet received. Recently Captain Lamb read a very interesting paper on the ante-venine treatment of snake bites, before the Bombay Natural History Society, but the essay has not yet been made generally available. From various other sources, however, it appears that the workers at the Bombay Laboratory, though occupied with other important researches, have been able to make notable contributions to the subject of the action of snake bite, and the best methods of its treatment. Although in India there are many varieties of poisonous snakes, four only are regarded as really dangerous to human beings. This enumeration, of course, sets aside the varieties of poisonous sea snakes which recent investigators have specified. The four species of deadly reptiles to be met with in India are well known. The cobras and kraits belong to the colubrine class and the other two dangerous varieties are members of the viperine class—the "Echis Carinata" and Russell's viper. Along with the differences in structure which distinguish these classes, there is a considerable difference in the properties and toxic action of their poisons. The investigations of Captain Lamb have shown that a cobra weighing about 1lb. that is a medium sized snake of this kind, will provide a quantity of venom which, when dried, weighs 200 milligrammes. Though this is a very small amount, it is yet quite enough to destroy five thousand rats; and it is calculated that an adult cobra will yield poison sufficient to kill eight or ten men. The experiments of Captain Lamb have further shown that the cobra poison acts mainly and first of all on the brain and central nervous system. The resulting effects are lethargy and a paralysis spreading from limb to limb until the respiratory centres are attacked and breathing entirely stops. The local symptoms around the bite are great pain and swelling, which set in an hour or two after the bite, while if no remedy be applied death ensues in about six hours. The symptoms in the case of a bite by Russell's viper are very different. In this instance the effects of the venom appear restricted to the circulatory system. Large doses of the poison produce a remarkable clotting of the blood within the arteries and veins, while if the amount of poison be small, a lesser coagulation of the blood is caused. There is no paralysis of the limbs, but in every case depression of the heart's action is produced in a more or less marked degree. In regard to the special action of the krait venom, though little is known about it, the Bombay experiments indicate that in large doses the poison of this snake causes clotting of the blood and in small doses it produces paralysis similar to that following on cobra poisoning only more prolonged. Of the physiological effects caused by a bite from the "Eches Carinata" nothing much is positively known. As to the treatment of snake bite, there have been recently a number of very valuable cases indicating the great reliance that may be placed on the use of Calmette's serum. Calmette himself and an experimenter at the Bombay Laboratory were bitten while operating with the snakes and in both cases the recovery was attributed to the prompt use of the serum. These instances of the success of the antitoxin treatment by the use of this particular serum are chiefly interesting because of their recent occurrence, but the success of this treatment is shown by a number of other recoveries which have been noticed during the last two years.

THE annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association will be held at Meerut on March 11th.

SIR F. MACLEAN, Chief Justice of Bengal, who proceeds Home in May for the Coronation, will return to India about the middle of July.

TELEGRAPHIC intimation is received from London that Mr. James Craik, Deputy Chairman, S. M. Ry. died on 26th ultimo.

THE latest reports from Kabul show that everything is quiet there, though little is being done in the way of State business.

MR. W. H. Merk, Commissioner of the Derajat, was to meet the Mahsud "jirga" on Saturday to discuss the terms of the final settlement.

PROFESSOR Marshall has arrived in India, and has taken up his duties as Director-General of the Archæological Survey. He proceeds from Bombay to Calcutta this week.

MR. RAMDAT D. DESAI has been appointed officiating Government Pleader at Bombay during the time Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker is employed as acting Judge of the High Court, Appellate Side.

THE General Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway notifies that on and from Monday, the 3rd inst., and until further notice, all up and down local trains on week days and Sundays will stop at Goregaon.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the mail steamer Caledonia were the Hon. C. E. Buckland, C. I. E., Sir W. B. Hudson; Mr. I. Malcolm, M. P. Sir Tatton Sykes and Count V. de V. Luskod.

THE rainfall report for the week ending 8 a.m. on February 27th states that the Brahmaputra Valley, Ranchi, and Simla subdivisions received useful rain and the whole of the remainder of India was absolutely practically rainless. The anticipated rainfall at this season of the year is very light, so that its absence does not occasion any important change in the seasonal variations. The total average rainfall deficiency for the three months amount to 6·03 inches in the Simla subdivision, 4·37 inches in Ludhiana subdivision and Baluchistan division, over 2 inches in Narayanganj and Lahore subdivisions, and over 1·50 inch in Calcutta and Bahraich subdivisions and in the North-West dry division.

THERE are many drugs to which a man desirous of stimulant or intoxication might have recourse; and it would be no easy task to make men sober against their will. In the last Excise report of the Central Provinces the Excise Commissioner mentioned the alleged substitution of juar root for ganja in the Hoshangabad district. It appears that juar root is used to enhance the intoxicating powers of bhang by the lower classes. This enables them to get the desired amount of intoxication a little more cheaply. Juar root appears, however, to be very rarely used by itself without the admixture of ganja. The only cases known of such use were by foreigners from Jodhpur and Jeypore. The reason alleged for this is that juar root is too potent a narcotic to be used alone by any except the most hardened drug smokers, but, like dhatura and other substances, it is used to strengthen ganja for the blase smoker.

TRAVELLERS on the underground railway will be interested to hear that in some quarters tunnel air is believed to possess curative properties. Writing in the current issue of the "Gas World," Mr. E. A. Harman, M. Inst C. E. says: "I remember travelling in a train with a gentleman of extended experience, and when about to go through a tunnel I proceeded to close the window, but my experienced friend objected, remarking that he always preferred to travel through a tunnel with the windows open so as to get the full benefit derivable from the sulphur. He attributed his strong lungs and the splendid condition of his chest to this habit, which he insisted was a most beneficial one, particularly in his case, where he had heavy duty as a vocalist. Another case, much upon the same lines, is within my recollection. A medical gentleman, travelling between Yorkshire and London, was astounded to see a mother holding a baby at the open carriage window when passing through a tunnel, and in his amazement inquired the reason for this apparently insane proceeding. Her reply was that the child suffered from croup, and the doctor had recommended "tunnel air."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the English Mails of the 14th February, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON

Anderson Mr J M	Keeley Mr E W
Ball Mr and Mrs	Kirkwood Capt J M
Battersby Col J	Lucas Mr
Bower Mr J G	Martin Mr
Bavin Mr G G	Miller Mr
Donovan Capt and Mrs	Patterson Maj and Mrs
Dawson Mr	Rennie Mr T
Elvin Mr	Rasdell Mr H
Fisher Mr C P	Scott Lt H J M L
French Mr	Stockman Mr S M T
Hewlett Mr K	Stuart Mr M
Hutchinson Mr	Tuck Mr C H A
Hutton Mr J	Taylor Mr
Hogarth Mr	Wheatley Mr O
Hart Mr	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bambridge Mrs and Miss	Matsunoti Mr J
Bannard Miss M	Molloy Mr H J C
Brown Mr P W	Makins Mr G
Carter Capt L G	Modi Mr V G
Cole Mrs and child and Inft	Macpherson Capt and Mrs
Godfrey Mr	McKerrow Mr R C and Mrs
Edwards Mr and Mrs	Stokes Hon G
Frith Lieut C	Thoyts Capt
French Mr F S	Turton Mr A
Hervey Mr	Todd Mr J H
Henderson Mr C J	Watson Capt A C
Keatch Mr P E F	Walker Mr J W
Meade Col	Were Capt H H
Mackenzie Co A W	Weller Mr and Mrs
Mitsogue Capt J B	Walsh Col and Mrs
Mechta Dr	

FROM BRINDISI.

Monteath Mrs	Stein Mr

FROM ADEN.

Cazelton Vety Maj E H	De Souza D G
Clubwalla Mr Hormasjee	Dinshaw Mr S C

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 14

A MEDALLION OF JOHN RUSKIN was on Saturday, the anniversary of his birth, unveiled in Westminster Abbey by his cousin, Mrs. Severn.

Court.—The King held the first Levee of his reign on the 11th, at St. James's Palace. There was a very large attendance.—The Prince of Wales was admitted as a Fellow of the Royal Society on the 6th.

Drama.—At the Globe Theatre on the 6th, there was produced a new drama by Messrs. L. N. Parker and Boyle Lawrence. "The Heel of Achilles."—At Terry's Theatre on the 8th, a farce by Mr. H. M. Paull, "The New Clown," was performed.

Football.—A Rugby international match between England and Ireland on the 8th, was won by England.

Ecclesiastical.—The Ven. John Pryce, Archdeacon of Bangor, has been appointed Dean of Bangor.

Law.—The House of Lords has confirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeal that the tapestries erected at Luton Hoo by Mme. de Falbe had not, therefore, become a part for the house. The House has also rejected the London County Council's claim to run omnibuses in connexion with their tramways.—The High Court has refused to confirm the rule by which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Vicar-General were directed to hear objections to the confirmation of Canon Gore as Bishop of Worcester.—Mr. J. D. Forster, a barrister, has obtained judgment for £2,000 damages against Mr. A. B. Markham, M.P., for libel.—The Judicial Committee has set aside the conviction of C. B. Nelson, formerly a director of Dumbell's Bank, for fraudulently applying the bank's money to his own use.

Naval and Military.—A floating dock for Bermuda, 545ft. long, was launched at Wallsend on the 8th for the Admiralty.—The civilian clerks in the military branches of the War Office are to be replaced by retired officers and ex-soldiers.—A Parliamentary return is issued showing the naval expenditure, revenue, tonnage of mercantile marine &c., of the British Empire and other countries in 1900.—The gunboat Egeria has identified a boat found at Abousett as the Condor's dinghy, and various other articles all from the Condor's upper deck, have been found at Long Bay.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 10th, Lord Onslow announced the Government's decision not to fortify Wei-hai-Wei.—In the House of Commons on the 6th, the new Procedure Rules were considered, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's amendment, to refer the schemes to a Select Committee, was rejected on the 7th by 250 to 160. On the 10th and 11th the new rules were again discussed. On the 11th a debate was begun on the second reading of a Scottish Licensing Bill.—A committee of the House of Lords is again considering the subject of betting.—Sir C. P. Ilbert has been appointed Clerk of the House of Commons.

Snowstorms have caused much interruption to road traffic in the north. Sharp frost has been experienced over the greater part of the country.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund at the Mansion-house now amounts to £199,000.

The steamer Lancashire was sunk on the 7th by collision with the Norwegian steamer Aslak at the mouth of the Mersey.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Mr. G. B. Hunter, of Newcastle, says that in the future the Dominion will be able to beat the world in the manufacture of steel ships, but at present the labour problem offers serious difficulties.

Malta.—A proclamation has been issued withdrawing the announcement that English was to become the official language of the Courts.

The War.—Lord Kitchener says that the Boer casualties last week were 69 killed, 17 wounded, 574 prisoners, and 57 surrenders. The columns also captured a Pom-Pom, 480 rifles, 5,570 rounds of ammunition, 40 wagons, 1,100 horses, and 6,000 cattle. A convoy of 60 donkey-wagons, moving from Beaufort West under escort of 100 men, was captured by 600 Boers, who carried off six wagons. Of the remainder 25 were recovered. We had 13 killed and 48 wounded. The enemy's ascertained losses were 24 killed and 47 wounded. A detachment of Doran's column near Calvinia was rushed during the night and lost ten killed and 17 wounded. Colonel von Donop's column surprised Potgieter's laager at Rhenosterspruit and another laager at Zandlingsfontein simultaneously on the 8th. Two Boers were killed and 36 captured, with 25 wagons and 300 cattle.—Lord Kitchener also describes important operations carried on last week against De Wet, who, realizing his danger, ordered his men to disperse. He broke through the blockhouse line by rushing cattle at the wire fence. The operations resulted in 283 Boers being killed, wounded, or taken, besides 700 horses and a large number of cattle captured.—Commandant Marais, a rebel leader, was captured on January 31.—An engagement took place on the 1st, at the Rietfontein between Crabbe's column and commandos under Hugo and Smith. The enemy retreated.—The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Surgeon-Captain J. T. Crean, 1st Imperial Light Horse, and Lieutenant L. C. Maygar, 5th Victorian Mounted Rifles.—A great meeting was held at Cape Town on the 8th to protest against Continental slanders on the British troops. A patriotic demonstration was held in Sydney on the 10th.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Powers and the Spanish-American War.—The Berlin "Imperial Gazette" on Wednesday published a telegram from Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador in Washington, dated April 14, 1898, stating that the English Ambassador had adopted the initiative for a collective step, declaring armed American intervention in Cuba to be unjustifiable. Dr. von Holleben added that he had not much sympathy with such a declaration; and the Emperor agreed with him. Our Washington Correspondent, however, says that Dr. von Holleben misunderstood what happened; that the initiative was not taken by Lord Pauncefote, but by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, who even sent out the notices convening the meeting of the foreign representatives to whom the proposed declaration was submitted.

FOREIGN.

Bulgaria.—M. Kantcheff, Minister of Public Instruction, was assassinated on the 6th.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent states that all Germany's demands for exclusive mining rights over a large area in Shan-tung have been virtually conceded except with regard to the question of royalty and the length of time of the concession.—The Government has dismissed all the European professors at the Imperial University.—A German mission in Kwang-tung has been destroyed by Chinese.

France.—The Government has brought in a Bill granting a State guarantee to the Abyssinian Railway Company.—Prince Victor Napoleon has issued a manifesto in view of the coming elections.

Germany.—The Berlin Post, while affecting to deprecate some of the slanders on the British troops, reiterates the most objectionable of them and refers to our forces as "an army of mercenaries."—The Agrarian League opened its annual congress on the 10th.

Japan.—An Important Agreement between Great Britain and Japan with regard to China and Korea has been signed and published. The Agreement is the subject of considerable comment in the Continental Press.

Russia.—The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria arrived in St. Petersburg on the 7th.

Obituary.—The Marquis of Dufferin; Mr. T. S. Cooper, R. A.; the Bishop of Pretoria; the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox; Miss. S. Bonaparte Wyse; Mme. Clémence Royer; Professor E. Adamson; Colonel the Right Hon. W. B. Forde; Commander J. P. Cheene, R. N.; Sir John Gorst; Sir M. Croft; Sir G. H. Pigot; Colonel W. A. J. Wratislaw; the Rev. Gerald Blunt.—"Times."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF MAJUBA.

THE CAPTURED CONVOY.

NEARLY 500 BRITISH PRISONERS.

THE LATE SUCCESSFUL DRIVE.

STEYN'S NEPHEW EXECUTED.

THE KLERKSDORP AFFAIR.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Harrismith 28th inst., says the operations along the Harrismith Vanreeven blockhouse line for the past two days resulted in 600 Boers being killed or captured and 2,000 horses and 28,000 cattle taken.

The prisoners include De Wet's son and Secretary.

Lord Kitchener adds that these very satisfactory results are appropriate as coming on Majuba day.

Lord Kitchener further adds that the fighting was at close quarters. The Boers drove a large herd of cattle before them.

Major Botha and thirty-five Boers were left dead.

Two small attempts to break through the cordon succeeded.

Further casualties in the capture of the convoy near Klerksdorp are reported amounting to 99 wounded.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Lord Kitchener reports that 16 officers and 451 men were captured by the Boers with the convoy near Klerksdorp.

One hundred and six of them have since been released by the Boers.

Colonel Anderson, who commanded the Yeomanry section of the escort, has been retained a prisoner by the enemy.

Except in the case of the New Zealanders, little serious fighting marked the drive which began on the 24th ultimo in the direction of Vrede toward Harrismith.

One Boer laager of 400 men surrendered without firing a shot to Colonel Rawlinson, who gave them an hour to consider the matter.

It is stated that DeWet, Steyn and Wessels were in the net, but escaped before the line was completed.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Hamilton dated the 27th ultimo, says that Steyn's nephew has been executed for having penetrated the British lines in the uniform of a Yeomanry Captain.

Lord Kitchener in a despatch from Volksrus says the Boer casualties are fifty killed, ten wounded and 759 unwounded prisoners. Excluding the numbers killed and wounded, it is reported that over one hundred were taken away when the line was broken on the 24th.

Apart from the New Zealanders our casualties were one officer killed and four men wounded.

All the men worked day and night continuously and though tired, were in the best of spirits at the successful results.

MAR. 2.

Yesterday's list of casualties named four officers as wounded in the capture of the convoy near Klerksdorp.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

In the coursing match for the Waterloo Cup Farndon Ferry beat Wartnaby.

THE CHINESE REGIMENT.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said it was intended to ask the usual vote for the Chinese Regiment.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The troopship "Plassy" has sailed for Bombay with 1,100 troops who have rejoined on a special bounty.

BOUNTIES FOR TIME EXPIRED MEN.

INDIA SHARES THE COST.

Lord George Hamilton, in the Commons, said the the Indian revenues would bear half the cost o the bounties of the time-expired men in consideration of the fact that India benefits by the saving in transport and retaining seasoned soldiers.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO M. WALDECK ROUSSEAU.

CARRIAGE SMASHED BY ELECTRIC TRAMS.

LONDON, MAR. 1

M. Waldeck Rousseau, the French Premier, has been very badly cut and bruised by an electric tram overturning his carriage and killing his horse.

LATER.

M. Waldeck Rousseau is suffering considerable pain and passed a feverish night last night.

The doctors are going to apply the Rœntgen rays to his shoulder.

Even M. Loubet is not allowed to see him.

The carriage, it appears, was caught and smashed between two electric tramcars.

The Premier's face was drenched in blood.

The dressing of his wounds is difficult, as they are filled with atoms of glass.

M. WALDECK ROUSSEAU'S CONDITION.

LONDON, MAR. 2.

The latest bulletin states that M. Waldeck Rousseau is improving and his condition satisfactory.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

ABOLITION OF BOUNTIES.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Sugar Convention is expected to be signed in a day or two.

It provides for the abolition of all Bounties, a reduction of the import duties to a uniform six francs from the 1st September, 1903, and the imposition of Countervailing duties against those States continuing Bounties.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Sugar Conference has agreed on all outstanding points of the Convention which has been finally drafted and will probably be signed in a few days.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, FEB.

In the cricket match between Australia and Maclaren's team, the former made 144 in the first innings and the latter have made 133 for five wickets.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Maclaren's team were out for 189 in the first innings.

Australia in the second innings has made 226 for six wickets.

THE LADYSMITH DINNER.

The annual Ladysmith dinner was held last night and Sir George White presided. Telegrams were read from Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller.

SENTENCE ON RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

Two hundred and fifty students and others have been sentenced at Moscow to various terms of imprisonment.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF PERTH.

The death is announced of the Earl of Perth, the oldest Peer.

[George Drummond, the 14th Earl of Perth, was not only the oldest Peer of the realm in point of age, but was the head of a Scottish family with a notable history. The family is descended from Sir Malcolm Drummond 12th heritable thane of Lennox, whose sister was Queen Annabella of Scotland. In 1315 the head of the family was made Baron Stobhall and in 1487 Baron Drummond of Cargill. John 4th Lord Drummond was created Earl of Perth in 1605; John Drummond, second son of the third Earl was raised to the peerage in 1685 as Viscount Melfort and in 1686 as Earl of Melfort and Viscount Forth. The latter received the French titles of duc de Melfort, Comte de Lussan and Baron de Valrose in 1701. In 1695 the holder of the Scottish honours suffered a decreet of forfeiture and the Lord Drummond of 1715 was attainted, but these bars to succession were removed in 1853 by the Drummond Restitution Act. The Earl, whose death is now reported, was born in 1807, the son of Leon Maurice Drummond and Luce Elizabeth de Longuenare. He succeeded his uncle the 5th Duc de Melfort and 13th Earl of Perth, in the French honours in 1840. He petitioned the Queen for recognition of the Scottish titles in 1841, was restored in blood by the Act of Parliament above mentioned in 1853 and was served heir male of James Drummond 3rd Duke of Perth who died in 1746. The deceased Earl was educated in France, Scotland and Germany, and joined the 92rd Highlanders in 1824 becoming Captain. He was made Major of the Victoria Medalesee Rifles in 1853 and resigned in 1859. Although he held the titles he owned no landed property. He spent years in litigation to recover the ancient family estate of Drummond Castle. He is succeeded in the Earldom of Perth and Barony of Drummond by his kinsman Viscount Strathallan. The Earldom of Melfort and the French titles descend to the daughter of the late peer.]

PRINCE HENRY IN AMERICA.

Prince Henry of Prussia has left Washington on a tour in the West and South West.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND BEAT IRELAND.

In the Association Match between Scotland and Ireland, the former made five goals and the latter one goal.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

MARCH 2.

A serious rebellion has broken out at Nanning. The insurgents include one thousand ex-Chinese soldiers.

The diplomatic body at Peking have warned China of the necessity of protecting foreigners and suppressing rebellion.

FLOODS IN AMERICA.

The melting of the snows has caused disastrous floods in the Eastern United States, and particularly in the section traversed by Prince Henry.

The railways, roads and telegraphs have been damaged and many lives lost.

Pittsburg and Alleghany are partially inundated.

Prince Henry has been cordially received and presented with addresses at the stopping places.

THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, MAR 2.

The Viceroy and party arrived here last night from town.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The military prison at Fort William will be closed at once, and the prisoners accommodated elsewhere. Additional cells are to be constructed at Lucknow at once.

Major-General Protheroe, Commanding the Burma District, proceeds to Port Blair for the annual inspection, returning to Rangoon about the 6th instant.

The 45th Sikhs have been one of the regiments engaged from the first on the Mahsud blockade, and on this account their rearmament with '303 rifles has been delayed. The arms have been lying at their depot for over a year, but they are now being served out to the battalion at Jandola. The recruits and men of the depot have already been instructed in the use of the '303 rifle.

THE following changes in the District Staff are settled :—Brigadier-General Ventris, Bombay District, to officiate in command of the Poona District, Vice Burnett proceeding Home on eight months' leave, Colonel Plowden, A. A. G., Mhow, succeeding General Ventris at Bombay; Sir J. Willcocks to succeed Sir Hector Macdonald in command of the Belgaum District; Colonel Dyce to officiate in command of the Rohilkhand District, vice More-Molyneux, proceeding on leave; Colonel Atwell Porter to continue to act for Colonel Dyce as Colonel-on-the-Staff, Multan; Colonel des Voeux is transferred as Colonel-on-the-Staff from Delhi to the Kohat Kurram Force, vice Colonel Harvey, Colonel C. W. Muir going to Delhi, Colonel Hepburn officiates for Brigadier-General Seopford, as C. R. A. Madras Command.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHAR, MARCH 1.

Farewell addresses in Sanskrit, Hindi, English and Marathi, were presented to Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Mulye, the retiring Superintendent of the Dhar State by the Dhar Public Library Teachers and students of the Anand High School this afternoon, at the School Hall. Khan Bahadur Khory, the new Superintendent, presiding then, all spoke, very highly of Mr. Mulye's untiring zeal and ability in introducing reforms during the last three years, though he had to cope with famine, and though the climate did not agree with his health. People seemed sorry to part with such an experienced Administrator of Native States, expressing their gratitude to him, and Mr. Bosanquet for all they did during the late famine, and satisfaction at seeing Mr. Khory in Mr. Mulye's place. They also thanked Captain Barnes for the warm interest he takes in the prosperity of the State.

THE MURDER OF AN ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

OUTRAGE BY SHERANIS.

THREE MEN KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

Particulars have now been received of the murder of Arbab Farid Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sherani country.

It seems that he was at Domanda post with thirteen followers on the 24th instant. The following morning early he went outside unattended, and was shot fatally in the back by Ahmad Khan, a Jemadar of levies, who had approached on pretence of presenting a petition.

There were some sixty Sheranis present who then hot down all the inhabitants of the post except ten who escaped under fire, and say they recognised a number of leading Sheranis.

Besides the Extra Assistant Commissioner two private servants and one orderly were killed. The Baunia is also missing. No reason is given for the outrage.

On hearing of it the Deputy Commissioner of Ismail Khan at once started with an escort of native Cavalry and Border military police to endeavour to capture the murderers who have escaped into inaccessible country about Anmar.

The rest of the Sheranis are quiet.

A WAZIRI FEUD.

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW.

A violent death has overtaken Jan the head of the once famous Gumatto outlaws who has been murdered by another Waziri outlaw in the Darwesh Khel country.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

MURSHIDABAD, FEB. 28.

The Viceroy was entertained at a banquet to night.

Wazif Sahib, in proposing the Viceroy's health, said :—"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—With your Excellency's permission, I will now ask our friends assembled here to join me in the toast of the evening. This occasion, my lord, is one of no common interest, and it will become historical in Murshidabad. In former days the Governors-General passed through this town on their progresses up and down the river; but I think I am right in saying that your Lordship is the first Viceroy who has honoured Murshidabad with his presence. On behalf of my father, whose illness prevents him from saying for himself what he feels so warmly, I beg to assure Your Lordship of the heartiest welcome to this place and palace. The crowds that have assembled everywhere to-day to see Your Excellency have shown by their demeanour the respect which they entertain for the representative of his Majesty the King-Emperor, and it is known to all that it is to Your Lordship's marvellous energy and activity and love of gaining knowledge at first-hand travel, that we are indebted for the honour which your Lordship's visit has conferred upon us. All the sites on which your Lordship has stood to-day are classic ground, associated with the great English names of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings; but interest in these localities will be revived they will be rendered more famous for the future. Their fame will indeed be spread into all lands by the connection with your Lordship's name and this important occasion. Times have greatly changed; but although the sunlight of former days is passed and its glory vanished, there is a faint crescent still visible through the unparalleled generosity of the British Government: It is now my father's wish, in the statutory position which he occupies in Bengal, to take the lead in every demonstration of loyalty to the most powerful Empire in the world, and is in this spirit that we welcome your Excellency among us to-day. We know, my Lord, that the interests of the Empire and of India are safe in your Lordship's hands. We know that your Lordship, while anxious to develop, to the utmost, the resources of India, according to her financial capabilities, will not fail to preserve and cherish the conservative elements in the country which make for the maintenance of the Pax Britanica. The time honoured and unswerving loyalty of this house is both general to the British Sultana and personal to your Lordship. We trust that your Excellency has not been disappointed in the signts which will be visited by your Excellency. The effects of the earthquake of 1897 were very severe here, and have hardly been repaired. The inaccessibility of Murshidabad has, we fear, imposed no little trouble on your Lordship; but this fact accentuates the honour of the visit. Some day a successor of your Lordship's may be able to come with ease by the much-longed-for railway direct to Calcutta. Our only regret is that Her Excellency Lady Curzon has not been able to accompany your Lordship. I can assure you, my lord, such a visit as this is invaluable in cementing the loyal attachment of the population, who love to see and have the chance of welcoming the highest representatives of the British power. The visit of the late lamented Duke of Edinburgh more than 30 years ago to this district for sport is by no means forgotten. In conclusion we pray that the lives of your Excellency and Lady Curzon may long be spared and that every happiness and blessing may attend your Excellency now and for ever. Ladies and Gentlemen, I call on you to join enthusiastically with me in the toast of the health of His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and of Her Excellency Lady Curzon."

The Viceroy replied :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank the Wazif Sahib for the kindly and complimentary terms in which he has proposed my health. I am sure we were equally struck with the gracefulness of his composition and with his ease of delivery. Our only regret to-night is at the absence of his father from this feast. During the long time that the Nawab Bahadur has borne his present title he has been a worthy representative of an ancient and illustrious family that once exercised an almost sovereign sway over Bengal, and that has been distinguished for a century and a half by its unswerving loyalty to the British crown. In his capacity as a great land-owner, and as the premier nobleman of this province, the Nawab Bahadur, in spite of the infirmity by which he has unhappily been afflicted, and which might have led him to an avoidance of the responsibilities of public life, has been conspicuous both for public beneficence and for the admirable management of his large estates. It has been the greatest pleasure to me to come here, the first Viceroy of India who has been the recipient of the hospitality of this stately palace, with its princely equipment and surroundings. I have further to thank the Nawab Bahadur for the generous contributions which he has offered to make from his valuable collection to the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta. A year ago, when that scheme was first mooted, the Nawab Bahadur wrote to me unsolicited to offer some of the unique and beautiful historic objects that are in his possession, and I have to-day seen the articles which he is prepared to contribute, and which will in themselves provide the nucleus of a first rate collection. I trust that this spontaneous generosity on the part of our noble host may set an example which others will follow. Finally, ladies and gentlemen, I have been myself the bearer of a complimentary message to the Nawab, for I informed him this afternoon that I proposed to nominate his eldest son, the Wazif Sahib, to represent the province of Bengal at the forthcoming Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London. No one, I am sure, will more fitly represent the aristocracy of the province than the heir of its once ruling family, who has himself enjoyed the advantages of European education, and who gives such excellent promise of carrying on the traditions of his historic and distinguished line. Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the health of our host the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA," NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment is recognised by the Home Government of Mr. Bendien as Belgian Consul at Bombay.

Mr. E. H. Blakesley and Mr. R. C. King are posted as Political Assistants, Rajputana.

Mr. Tucker is appointed Commissioner at Ajmer Merwara with Captain Peacock as Assistant.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, FEB. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Miike Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore, on the 28th ultimo.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer "Bisagno" from Bombay arrived at Singapura to-day.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 1st Inst. via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Saraes dull.

Good Bhowanigar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 94 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes 101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 5-8
Bar Silver 25 3-8

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

TENTH MEETING.

THERE was again a rather poor attendance on the Mahaluxmi course on Saturday, when the tenth extra meeting was run off. The card once more was of an interesting nature, and though the racing itself thoroughly bore out anticipations so far as the excitement it produced was concerned—backers had a rather bad time. Moon and Amarosa were the only two favourites that came home, and they started at odds on, the former having a tough struggle to beat Rose in the Sion Plate and the latter romping home with the greatest of ease in the Kensington Stakes. Panalla's victory in the Dadar Stakes was a surprise, though after all the race proved that backers had sadly miscalculated, for his form was quite good enough for the distance even at a less favourable weight than that which he carried Cocab again came into his old form, and won from Silver Fox in capital style. Gaullo, too, scored another success, Harpist's performance being very disappointing. Gallant also won his event in fine style. Mahkoom who was perhaps most fancied, not even being placed. In the last race Governor was well beaten by Winchester, who covered the distance in capital style, Dhondi piloting home in a beautiful manner, though in a way that disgruised the many who had looked upon Governor as a certainty. The following are the details :—

The Dadur Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala, II., 6st.....Dhondi 1
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II, 8st 5lbs ....C B Mahomed 2
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Victory, 8st 2lbs .....Robertson 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Turkish Flag II, 2 to 1 against Victory and 4 to 1 Panalla II.

Panalla took the lead at the start with Victory second. At the bend the favourite came up, but Panalla was too much for him and never being headed, won by three lengths. Five lengths divided the second and third. Time—1 min 36 2-5 secs.

The Sion Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1901, and which have not won a race value Rs. 900 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (no landing allowance.) Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 50 or over :—once, 5lbs; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance,—3 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 9st 3lbs.....Heerol 1
Mr S C P's b a h Rose, 8st 5lbs .....Noormahomed 2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 8st 5lbs .....C B Mahomed 3
Mr A W P's b a h Active, 8st .....Thomas 0
Messrs Pestonji Framji and Jusuff Peermahomed's b a h Ameer, 9st .....Native 0
Mr S C P's c h a h Zooraf, 8st 5lbs .....Native 0
Mr Ebrahim Ameer's b a h Cromer, 8st 5lbs.....Soda 0

Betting: Evens Moon, 4 to 1 against Rose, 5 to 1 Hermit, 15 to 1 Active, 20 to 1 the rest.

Rose was the first to show out, and kept the lead up to the distance when Moon challenged and won by a quarter length. Two lengths separated the second and third.—Time 1 min. 25 secs.

The Kensington Stake,—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for ponies 14-1 and under Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr S C P's c h a s m Amarosa, 9st 13lbs .....Stonnell 1
Mr Iskunder's b a s m Miss Bernie, 6st 13lbs .....Kongo 2
Messrs Mathuradass Gocouldass and Anandji Nanji's b a s m Annie Laurie, late Nada, 8st 7lbs...Robertson 3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Amarosa, 2 to 1 against Annie Laurie, 5 to 1 Miss Bernie.

Miss Bernie led up to the four furlongs post with Annie Laurie last. Then Amarosa came out and won early by two lengths. Time—1 min. 20 secs.

The Colaba Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter handicap for maiden Arab ponies 13·3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Zeroola Bin Talib's b a h Cocab, 9st 6lbs ....Heerol 1
Mr Mathuradass Gocaldass' g a h Silver Fox, 9st 11b ... Robertson 2
Mr K B Irani's g a h Firdosi, 8st 4lbs.....C B Mahomed 3
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William, 10st 2lbs...Native 0
Aga Shah Rookh Shah's c h a h Shah, 9st 10lbs...Native 0
Mr H Jhohoy Vishram's ch a h Bin Rushed, 9st 7lbs ... Dharma 0
Mr A M Bushari's ch a h Shah Jehan, 8st 5lbs....Soda 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Firdosi, 3 to 1 Silver Fox, 4 to 1 Cocab, 10 to 1 the others.

Silver Fox showed the way for a couple of furlongs. At the bend Cocab took up the running and an exciting race resulted along the straight, Cocab eventually winning by a head; three-quarters of a length dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

The March Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 since 31st March, 1901. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch a s m Gaullo, 8st 10lbs. Robertson 1
Mr Iskunder's b a s g Planet, 8st 13lbs.....Soda 2
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's b a s g Harpist, 9st 5lbs ...C B Mahomed 3
Mr R G Baldock's br a s g Dumbell, 8st 12lbs...Stonnell 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's ch a s g Kettledrum, 8st 5lbs..... Beesley 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b a s g Dart, 8st 3lbs .....Heerol 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b a s g Here's Luck, 7st 3lbs... Rooke 0

Betting: Evens Harpist, 4 to 1 Here's Luck, 7 to 1 Planet and Dart, 15 to 1 the rest.

Dumbell was the first to show. At the three furlongs post Planet captured the lead and kept it until past the distance. There, however, Gaullo challenged hotly and coming in finely won by a head. Time—1 min 16 2-5 secs.

The Coorla Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Maiden Arab Horses. Distance—1 mile.

H H Maharaja Holker's ph a h Gallant, 8st 4lbs ...C B Mahomed 1
Mr Finch's b a h Tamerlane, 7st .....Dhondi 2
Mr James' ch a h Sandow, 8st 6lbs .....Syed 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mankoom, 9st 6lbs .....Heerol 0
Mr Moostapha Bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 8st 13lbs... Soda 0
Mr Ebrahim Ameer's b a h White Oats, 8st 2lbs ..Noormahomed 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Mahkoom and Gallant; 3 to 1 Sandow; 10 to 1 the rest.

Chungiz led off and held the lead up to the straight where Tamerlane drew up with Gallant in close attendance. Along the straight the latter horse, well ridden, won comfortably by a length and a half. Time—1 min. 54secs.

The Selling Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A selling race for Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not own a race value Rs. 1,000 or over, since 31st March, 1901, 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance—Maidens, 5lbs.; Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over 10lbs. Ponies new measurement, 7lbs, Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester, 5st 5lbs .....Dhondi 1
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 12lbs..Heerol 2
Mr James' g a h The Hypocrite, 7st 6lbs .....Nana 3
Mr James' ch a h Nonpareil, 7st 6lbs .....Kanta 0
Mr H Jamestjee's ch a h Panala, 7st 5lbs.....Jakoo 0
Mr Monanial T Shroff's g a h Anaiza, 7st .....Etal 0

Betting: Evens Governor, 5 to 2 against Nonpareil, 3 to 1, Winchester, 6 to 1 the Hypocrite, 10 to 1 Panala and Anaiza.

Nonpareil showed the way until the straight was entered, Governor there assuming the lead. After a good race Winchester beat him by a head. Time—1 min. 8 4-5secs.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT KOLHAPUR.

THE CHIEF OF TORGAL.

A KOLHAPUR correspondent, writing on the 1st instant, says :—Another of the interesting functions for which Kolhapur has, of late, been somewhat conspicuous, took place yesterday in the historic Darbar Hall of the Old Palace. The occasion was the Investiture of Bhau Saheb, the young chief of Torgal, with powers of administration. Among those present were Mrs. Ferris, the wife of the Political Agent, and their guests, the Hon. A. E. Pease, M. P. and Mrs. Pease, who have just arrived here on a visit from England, and there was a full attendance of the chiefs, sirdars, and ladies and gentlemen of the station.

The arrival of the Political Agent and his party was announced by a flourish of trumpets. They were met in the entrance hall by H. H. the Maharajah who conducted Colonel Ferris to a seat on the dais. After all assembled had taken their seats, the Dewan Mr. R. V. Sabnis rose and read the following address :—

Colonel Ferris, Bhausaheb, Chiefs, Sardars, ladies and gentlemen. As commanded by his Highness, I beg to say a few words before his Highness has the pleasure of performing the interesting ceremony of investing Bhausahab of Torgal with the powers of administering the affairs of his estate. This auspicious occasion is very gratifying to us all. But it is particularly so to his Highness, for, by the investiture of Bhausaheb, his Highness will have the happiness to see all his feudatories in power and administering their estates, a state of things to which Kolhapur has been a stranger for nearly a century. The period commencing from to-day marks, therefore, an epoch in the political history of this State and his Highness is particularly delighted that the Darbar held on such an occasion should have been graced and honoured by the presence of the distinguished guests of Colonel Ferris, Mrs. Pease and Mr. H. E. Pease, Member of Parliament. The accidental presence of guests of high distinction at such times is according to oriental ideas always a precursor of prosperity, and it is the sincere desire of all that the happy period thus inaugurated may be one of long duration. On an occasion like this, a few words from me, giving a short account of

THE TORGAL JAHAGIR

will, I am sure, be listened to with interest Your ancestor, Bhausaheb, Narsojirao and Jiwajirao, sons of Murarrao were, it is said, in the service of the great Shiwaji, the founder of the Mahratha Empire and distinguished themselves by valorous deeds during his military expeditions against the Bijapur Government. Narroji's son Subhanrao made his mark by the signal services rendered by him in the reign of his Highness Sambaji I. of Kolhapur in A. D. 1731, and it was in recognition of these services that the Kshatriya Kulav Tansa Shambhoo Chhatrapati, as the Maharaja was styled, was pleased to bestow upon him the office of Senakhaskel, together with the grant of Saranjam villages for the maintenance of an army and keeping up the dignity of the office. Subhanrao's son, Lakshmanrao, proved himself a stannch adherent during Shiwaji's numerous campaigns and bore the brunt of many of the raids which were so common during that period of unrest. These grants were of a fluctuating character and as was but too common in the troublous times of the past, were resumed, diminished or augmented according to the exigencies of the State and the necessity of the holder's services as Senakhaskhel, i.e. Military Commander, during the wars in which the Kolhapur State was involved with the neighbouring chiefs. The Saranjam has, however, remained almost intact since 1837 and you Bhausaheb now succeed to that estate. Such briefly is the history of your Jahgir. It now consists of 35 villages, it has been resurveyed and revised rates of assessment will be soon introduced. Owing to the sad event of your father's demise on the 11th June 1898 the management of the estate devolved on the Darbar in concert with the British Government and has continued till this day. During the Darbar's management, the collection of revenue under all its subheads has increased and the Darbar is glad to observe that the estate is now almost free from encumbrances. Thus the parent state in co-operation with the Political Agent has done what could have been expected, during the last three very bad years of famine and plague, towards the improvement of the affairs of your estate. For the present, the Huzur is going to invest you with the revenue administration, and hopes, judging from what has been heard and seen of you that you will maintain the administration in the same efficient state in which it is being handed over to you. A communication defining the extent of your powers has already been made to you and I am directed to express a hope that you will conform to the instructions contained therein. I am now to convey to you a few words of advice similar to that in the case of the other feudatories. You will in all matters behave to towards the Huzur and the Darbar with all respect due by a feudatory to his suzerain. The Huzur trusts that you may live long and conduct the affairs of your estate with justice and moderation, thus promoting the best interests of the people in your Jahgir as therein lies a chief's best title to honour. In conclusion I am commanded to say that it is his Highness' most sincere desire that now that all the feudatories are majors and administer their estates they by their hearty co-operation with his Highness' Government will enable the suzerain State to carry on the general administration smoothly and harmoniously so as to secure the prosperity and contentment of its subjects.

The address was received with marked attention and when it was concluded the chief made obeisance to his Highness presenting the customary "nazar" which was remitted. Thereupon he received from his Highness the dress of honour, an expression of good-will, and the symbals of power and authority, that is the "katar" or poigard and the seals. The ceremony closed with the distribution of pan and attar and the garlanding of the guests.

There was on this occasion a noticeable spirit of kindliness and complaisency in the Durbar as all present were pleased to have evidence of the very cordial relations between Colonel Ferris and the Maharajah, a very natural outcome of the kind parental interest Colonel Ferris has had not only in his Highness, but in all the feudatories and chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country whom he has known since their childhood, an interest renewed and intensified as he comes back to dwell among them after an absence of many years.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES AT BOMBAY.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND DEMOLISHED.

NAVAL operations were conducted in Bombay harbour on Friday night. It will be remembered on the last occasion that the attacking force passed the island forts on the western side across which the defence guns were unable to fire owing to the manner in which they are mounted. Friday's operations therefore may be considered to be a continuation of those of last year. Two cruisers are supposed to have forced their way past the forts. These were represented by Assaye and No. 101 Torpedo Boat. Butcher Island was then to be stormed and the magazines demolished. The defending force consisted of 200 troops with four guns and two search lights. The island was bombarded, operations commencing at 7 p. m. Simultaneous attacks were delivered and three small parties crept ashore unobserved and claim to have destroyed the magazines. The naval attack is deemed to have been successful as the operations concluded in the early morning instead of lasting the whole night. The attacking force was comprised of parties from H. M. S. Highflyer, Magdala, and the vessels above mentioned.

THE Civil Service Dinner took place in Lucknow on Thursday night and was a great success. Next year the dinner will be held at Allahabad, the intention being to hold the function at Lucknow and Allahabad in alternate years. With opportunities unsurpassed at any other station in the provinces for polo, racquets, boating, cricket, tennis, and with the Civil Service Dinner thrown in, it ought to be possible to arrange an attractive "week" at Allahabad early in February. It is also the intention to have a "week" at Naini Tal in the autumn, more particularly for the benefit of the younger members of the Civil Service.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

HARDLY had the public recovered from the shock which was undoubtedly caused by the somewhat cavalier manner in which the Government, through the mouth of that not very important minister Lord Onslow, announced the new policy with regard to Wei-hai-Wei, than his Majesty's Ministers made it known the momentuous news, which, to-day is being discussed all over the world to the exclusion of every other topic. The telegraph will have made you acquainted with the conditions of the agreement signed on the 30th ultimo, by Lord Lansdown for his Majesty's Government and by Baron Hayash the popular and accomplished Japanese Minister on behalf of his Government. In forwarding a copy of the Treaty to our representative in Tokio, Lord Lansdowne describes the agreement as the outcome of the events which have taken place during the last two years in the Far East, and of the part taken by Great Britain and Japan in dealing with them. Throughout the troubles and complications which arose in China consequent upon the Boxer outbreak and the attack upon the Legations, the two Powers, he says, have been in close and uninterrupted communication, and have been actuated by similar views, "We have each of us desired that the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire should be preserved, that there should be no disturbance of the territorial status quo either in China or in the adjoining regions, that all nations should, within those regions, as well as within the limits of the Chinese Empire, be afforded equal opportunities for the development of their commerce and industry and that peace should not only be restored, but should for the future, be maintained." The rest of the Foreign Secretary despatch admirably summarises and explains the text of the agreement. "We have," he observes, "thought it desirable to record in the Preamble of that instrument the main objects of our common policy in the Far East to which I have already referred, and in the first Article we join in entirely disclaiming any aggressive tendencies either in China or Korea. We have, however, thought it necessary also to place on record the view entertained by both the High Contracting Parties, that should their interests as above described be endangered, it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests, and words have been added which will render it clear that such precautionary measures might become necessary and might be legitimately taken, not only in the case of aggressive action or of an actual attack by some other Power, but in the event of disturbances arising of a character to necessitate the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects." Then comes the most vital parts of this important communication. Says Lord Lansdowne :— "The principal obligations undertaken mutually by the High Contracting Parties are those of maintaining a strict neutrality in the event of either of them becoming involved in war, and of coming to one another's assistance in the event of either of them being confronted by the opposition of more than one hostile Power. Under the remaining provisions of the Agreement, the High Contracting Parties undertake that neither of them will, without consultation with the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests described in the agreement and that whenever those interests are in jeopardy, they will communicate with one another fully and frankly. The concluding Article has reference to the duration of the Agreement which, after five years, is terminable either of the High Contracting Parties at one year's notice." Lord Lansdowne then disclaims any intention of aggressiveness on the part of the British Government. The Agreement, he says, "It has been concluded purely as a measure of precaution, to be invoked, should occasion arise, in the defence of important British interests. It in no way threatens the present position or the legitimate interests of other Powers. On the contrary, that part of it which renders either of the High Contracting Parties liable to be called upon by the other for assistance can operate only when one of the allies has found himself obliged to go to war in defence of interests which are common to both, when the circumstances in which he has taken this step are such as to establish that the quarrel has not been of his own seeking, and when, being engaged in his own defence, he finds himself threatened not by a single Power, but by a hostile coalition." In conclusion he says :—"His Majesty's Government trust that the Agreement may be found of mutual advantage to the two countries, that it will make for the preservation of peace, and that, should peace unfortunately be broken, it will have the effect of restricting the area of hostilities." The first opinions of the country are decidedly favourable to the Agreement, and the universal spectacle observed in the House of Lords last night, when Lord Lansdowne's passages from the bar to his seat was accompanied by loud cheers from the crimson benches is an interpretation of the general feelings. Still it must be considered that the views so far expressed by competent authorities are of a somewhat nebulous character, and the debates in Parliament on the subject have not so far been of a very illuminating character. Mr. Chamberlain would be certain of a grand reception in the City of London at any time, but the remarkable enthusiasm with which he was greeted yesterday must, in part, be due to the satisfaction felt that the Government have apparently at last waked up to a necessity for maintaining our interests, hitherto strongly neglected, in the Far East.

LORD DUFFERIN.

In the course of its graceful tribute to the most gracious Englishman or rather Irishman, who ever represented his country across the seas, the "Times" gives utterance to a thought that must of late have been in the minds of very many people. "An ancient Greek," says the leading journal, "would have said that the Gods were jealous of so successful a life, and that before he died he was bound to taste of bitterness in the miscarriage of some private affairs and in the death, at Ladysmith, of his handsome and promising son, Lord Ava." Before these sad events, Lord Dufferin seemed the happiest, the most successful, and the most envied man in the whole of the British empire. As one of his competitors, if I may so style him, said to me when talking about Lord Dufferin some years ago he was not only the favourite of one party, but of both or all. It is absolutely certain that if by any chance the Liberals were to return to power to-morrow the first thing they would do would be to recall Lord Milner from South Africa. It is practically certain that if Lord Ripon had still been Viceroy of India when the Conservatives found themselves in office again and he had shown any disposition to stick tight, opportunities would very soon have been found to compel him to return to this country. Such a thing never happened to Lord Dufferin; indeed, he was as much the protege of the Conservatives as he was of the Liberals in his liberal days, and as much the protege of the Liberals as he was of the Conservatives in his conservative days. In fact, he avoided offending either party not from mere selfish motives, but in obedience to the rule he always followed when filling high posts abroad—namely,

if I could come to see him the next day at an hour he named. He did not, and indeed could not, do what I asked, but I have always said that he was so nice that his refusal was pleasanter than would have been the acquiescence of some men. The last or almost the last public appearance of Lord Dufferin must have been the unveiling of the Hunter memorial at Oxford. He had travelled far to perform the ceremony, and at Paddington Station mentioned that he had not slept in the train during his night's journey. In the church at Comnor he looked very fatigued, and in the Indian Institute he spoke like a man who was preoccupied. He looked old and ill; but I do not think any of us thought of him as a dying man. A friend of M. de Blowitz enables the "Times" to publish a very touching letter which the famous correspondent has done well to make public. It cannot be summarised and is worth quoting in full:—"It was, indeed, (wrote Lord Dufferin), like yourself to write so kind a letter to your old friend, and, I might say, colleague. I have, indeed, been wading in very deep waters, and it has required all my fortitude to go through the ordeal. The catastrophe was brought about by the folly of our managing director, who embarked in a gigantic gamble on the Stock Exchange, where he stood to win a million of money for the company, and he would have done so had he not been betrayed by his confederates. Poor man, he meant it all for the best, and himself has lost heavily; but, of course, it was a monstrous thing to take such a step without a word of warning to his chairman or his other colleagues. Moreover, gambling on the Stock Exchange with our shareholders' money was altogether an illegitimate transaction. It was also unnecessary, for the company was in a stable and hopeful position, though for the moment a little encumbered with a Metropolitan Railway it had undertaken to build before I joined it. But this was a passing embarrassment, and, indeed, was in a fair way of being turned to our advantage. It is really heart-breaking. I am nearly ruined, and, of course, many other persons are involved in the same calamity. The one bright spot in the whole business is the way in which my shareholders behaved. When I went to preside at the meeting in Cannon-street I expected to be torn in pieces by the 2,000 persons assembled in the great hall, and the company's legal advisers strongly recommended me not to attempt to make a speech; for, they said, 'They will never listen to you.' But I told them that this was a kind of business I understood better than they, and that, though I might be hooted and interrupted, I was sure I should succeed in obtaining a hearing. Instead of being attacked by the audience, no sooner did I take the chair than I was met by a hurricane of cheers; and when I began to speak you might have heard a pin drop, and the only interruptions were cheers of approval, and when I sat down one would have thought that I had announced a dividend of 100 per cent, so great was the applause, and even after I had left the room they gave 'Three cheers for Lord and Lady Dufferin.' It quite melted my heart and it enhanced my opinion of human nature. And what do you think that good fellow C..... whom you may remember, did? He asked leave to place £1,000 at Lady Dufferin's disposal, and yet he himself is a poor man. Wasn't it nice of him?"

The writer added:—

"And now you will be glad to learn that my poor boy is recovering. He was shot right through the body, and the bullet penetrated the lung; but we have had a feeble little line in pencil from himself to say he is getting on, and a telegram has reached us this morning to the effect that in a week or so he would be able to be sent down to Cape Town; but it has been a dreadful trial to his poor mother, and happening too, within a week of the day last year that our eldest son was killed.

THE "DAILY NEWS"

More changes in Bouverie Street! It is well-known that when about a year ago the leading organ of Dissent, as it used to be called, changed hands and turned from Liberal Imperialism to aggressive Pro-Boerism, it had as one of its new proprietors, Mr. George Cadbury of cocoa fame. Mr. Cadbury and Mr. T. P. Ritzema have at cost price, of it is said £136,000 bought out the rest of the shareholders and are now the sole owners of the paper. If it be true, as it seemingly is that all the former proprietors have disposed of their interests at par, Mr. Rudolf Lehmann must now be regretting that he did not wait a little, for Fleet Street says that when he retired a short time ago he dropped the not insignificant sum of £10,000 by the transaction. The "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes a list of the company that was formed for the purpose of converting the "Daily News" into an Anti-War Journal. Mr. Cadbury and Mr. John Thomasson, the Bolton cotton spinner were the largest holders, each possessing 20,000 shares. Mr. Herbert Samuel Leon held 10,000. A Mr. William Barvin Balston whose name I must confess was not previously known to me, and who is described as of Northaw, Hertfordshire, had 5000. Sir James Reckitt, Bart., and Mr. William Evans, tea merchant of Birmingham, each owned 3000. Amongst those who were down for 2,000 was the Hon. Philip Stanhope. The redoubtable Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., who, it is understood, negotiated the purchase in the spring of 1901 was a holder to the extent of 1,000 shares and a similar holding was in the hands of Sir William Wedderburn. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin the publisher held the same amount and last year on April 17, 500 shares were allotted to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Directors were Messrs. Cadbury, Leon, H. J. Reckitt, M. P., Lloyd-George, M. P., J. Duckworth (a Rochdale merchant) and F. Thomasson. It is probable that there may be amongst your readers some who do not know who Mr. Ritzema is, and perhaps were previously unacquainted with his existence. For the benefit of such I may mention that he is the energetic proprietor of a Blackburn paper, the "Northern Daily Telegraph" and that he founded the "Daily Argus," of Birmingham, though he is not connected with the latter paper at present. He will, it seems, assume the general management of the "Daily News" and he has, it is said, long been animated with a desire to try his methods of organisation in London. He is, we are told—and this perhaps is the most sensational feature of the change—bringing up to London with him his Assistant Editor in Blackburn, Mr. A. G. Gardiner who is to occupy the chair once filled by the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. With a provincial proprietary, a provincial general manager, a provincial editor and a provincial publisher Mr. H. C. Derwent, at present manager of the "Bradford Daily Telegraph," the "Daily News" will, on the 3rd of March enter upon a career that will be watched in some quarters with sympathetic interest and in other quarters with unsympathetic curiosity. "Flannelled fools" and "muddied oafs" will be relieved to hear that the "Daily News" will not make war on the sports to which they are, as Mr. R. Kipling, would say addicted or as others of us would say devoted; but any news relating to betting and the Turf will be promptly consigned to the wastepaper basket. That there is every prospect of the "Daily News" being in the future quite as "stalwart" as in the past, must be very comforting to the

NOBLE ARMY OF FADDISTS

some of whom are beginning to show unwonted interest in Indian politics, of which they know about as much as the man in the moon. So far, however, as some of them are concerned, their interest is undoubtedly genuine and bona fide; they belong to the class who always are, and from their temperament must always be, against the Government.

"INDIANS" OR "NATIVES OF INDIA."

In a recent letter I referred to the fashion prevalent especially amongst a certain school of politicians interested in our Eastern possessions, of always speaking of natives of India as Indians and of the inconvenience this sometimes causes owing to people being apt to confuse them with some of the inhabitants of North America. A friend of mine who subscribes to one of the newspaper cutting agencies for items about India tells me that when the Prince and Princess of Wales were in Canada on their tour, he was inundated with extracts about their Royal Highness's reception of Red Indians. An esteemed correspondent who is in favour of the new practice writes to me "a propos" of my comments:—

"It was through a geographical mistake that the natives of America were called Indians, and I think it is right that the name should be restored to its lawful owners. Also the American Indians who are a comparatively unimportant race are distinguished as 'red.' They are not always so distinguished in ordinary speech or current literature. In the case of my correspondent I am sure that a desire not to hurt anybody's feelings actuates him in the matter; in the case of some other people it is only affectation and pharisaism.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The death in London on Saturday of Lady Bromhead, wife of Colonel Sir Benjamin Bromhead, Bart., C. B. and mother-in-law of Major W. R. Birdwood of Lord Kitchener's staff was painfully sudden, and due to "angina pectoris." She was preparing for a voyage to India on a visit to her daughters, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Hamilton, wives of Bengal officers, and some portion of her outfit was actually delivered after she had been carried off. Poor Mrs. W. R. Birdwood was ill in the same house at the time with influenza and suffering from so bad an attack of that distressing complaint as to be unable to leave her bed. The body of Lady Bromhead has been removed to the family estate, Thurlby Hall, Lincolnshire, for interment.

A host of Bombay friends of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Birdwood will learn with unfeigned pleasure that the latter who has been very seriously ill is now making a satisfactory recovery. At one time her condition was extremely grave, and gave rise to the utmost anxiety. She is now, I am happy to report quite out of danger, and so greatly has she improved that Mr. Birdwood was, I see, from the Court news, enabled to participate in the very notable event that occurred on Monday—I refer to the first levee held by King Edward VII since his accession.

One of the very large number of town marriages crowded into the few days immediately preceding the commencement of Lent was that of Mrs. John Nugent and Colonel Martin. The ceremony took place on Monday at St. Martin's in North Audley Street and was performed by one of the King's Honorary Chaplains, the Rev. R. H. Haddon.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club Annual Regatta opened on Saturday afternoon, there being two races for H. E. the Governor's Cups, one for yachts and the other for boats of the Tomtit Class. The first yacht started at 2-10 p.m. At the start the wind was coming from W. N.-W. and was moderate, though it became light towards the end of the races. For the first race twelve yachts were entered, but the Stella failed to put in an appearance at the start. For the second race only five boats competed. At the finish Titmouse came in flying the protest flag and Midget lodged a protest against Titmouse and Tomtit. The yacht Forella well sailed by Mr. Scovell, secured H. E. the Governor's cup, while in the race for the boats, Titmouse sailed by Mr. Hopkings came in first, but under a protest flag. During the afternoon the P. and O. Company's launch Gaicowar, which was placed at the disposal of the members, cruised about the harbour with a party of members and their guests on board. H. E. the Governor and staff arrived at the Apollo Bunder at about 4 p.m. and embarked on board the R. I. M. steam launch Bee and also went round the harbour. The following were the results:—

Names of Boats.	Hcap Allce. M	S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
			Entered by			
Forella	Scr		Mr G V Scovell	3	0	0
Melody	8	0	Mr J B K Macbeth	2	52	0
			Entered by			
Turquoise	4	0	Major C R Hoskyn, R E	2	56	0
			Entered by			
Isca	24	0	Mr R Faulkner	2	37	0
Prixie	25	0	Mr E R Smetham	2	35	0
Trixie	25	0	Mr A M Monteath	2	35	0
Mannikin	25	0	R A Officers	2	35	0
Sayonara	25	0	Mr W W Petrie	2	35	0
Janetta	24	0	R E Officers	2	37	0
Nasta	9	0	Mr G T W Oliver	2	51	0
Jean	50	0	Comd R S Black R I M	2	16	0
Stella	7	0	Col H W Boyd, I M S.	Did not start		

GOVERNOR'S CUP RACE.

For yachts of any size on the R. B. Y. Club list. A handicap race with handicap allowances in hand. 1st prize, a cup presented by H. E. Lord Northcote; 2nd prize, Rs. 100; 3rd prize, Rs. 50. Course—from committee vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round committee vessel, round North Karanja Buoy, and finishing at the committee vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 11·7 miles.

GOVERNOR'S CUP RACE.

For boats of the Tomtit Class, 1st prize, a cup presented by H. E. Lord Northcote; 2nd prize, Rs. 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 25. The course—No. 3 reversed from committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving to starboard round Sunk Rock, leaving to port, round Sunk Rock Buoy, leaving it to port and thence to committee vessel. Length of course, 10·6 miles.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	17	18
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5	20	56
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5	26	1
Midget	Capt H B Mayne, R G A	5	37	17
Coralie	entered by Mr D B Binning	5	54	54

The University Commission resumed the taking of evidence on Saturday in the University Hall, Bombay. Professor Macmillan, of the Elphinstone College, gave some interesting evidence on the dangers of "cramming" amongst the native students. He suggested some important alterations in the examinations.

The following particulars have been received regarding the murder of Arbab Farid Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sherani country. The Arbab, with his usual small escort, arrived at Domanda Post, beyond Drazand, on the evening of February 24. There was apparently nothing to excite his suspicions, as the Sherani tract has not been disturbed. Early on the morning of the 25th he went out, unattended by his usual orderly, and was suddenly shot in the back by one Ahmad Khan, a jemadar of local levies, which do tribal police work under their own headmen. This man had approached him under the pretext of presenting a petition. Some sixty Sheraniswere at Domanda, and as soon as the murder was committed, they opened fire on the residents in the post. Ten of these fled and managed to escape. Two of the Arbab's private servants and one orderly are known to have been killed, some other persons were wounded, and a Hindu banniah, living in the post, is missing. The survivors made their way to Drazand Post, whence news was sent to Dera Ismail Khan. A party of troops from that station has gone in pursuit of Ahmad Khan, who will probably take to the hills about the Takht-i-Saliman. He is reported to have forty or fifty followers with him. No reason is assigned for the treacherous attack, and the Sheranis as a tribe are quiet. The Deputy Commissioner visited the country last November, and the people then seemed quite contented.

The appointment of Mr. Sarada Charan Mitter to act for Mr. Justice Gurudas Banerjea in the Calcutta High Court is one that commends itself on many grounds. Coming of a well-connected Kulin Kayastha family of the Hooghly District, Mr. Mitter as a young man had an exceptionally brilliant career at the Calcutta University. Passing first in the Entrance Examination in 1865, he started with a small scholarship and continued his studies at the Presidency College. Two years later he passed the First Arts Examination, again at the top of the list, and won the Duff Scholarship for Mathematics. In January 1870 he was equal-first in the B. A. Examination, and, in the following month, he won his M. A., a fine performance for a young student. He obtained the Premchand Roychand Scholarship early in 1871, and was appointed Lecturer on English in the Presidency College. Choosing the Law as a profession, he passed the B. L. Examination in 1873 and since that time has practised as a vakil in the High Court with marked success, his "clientele" being a very large one. The honour of a Fellowship in the University was conferred upon him in 1885; in 1895, as Tagore Professor, he lectured upon the land-tenures of Lower Bengal; from 1897 to 1899 he was a member of the University Syndicate, representing the Faculty of Law; and he was elected President of that Faculty last April. Mr. Mitter, apart from his ability as a lawyer, has a wide knowledge of a Sanskrit, and is among the strictest of orthodox Hindus. He has never concerned himself with politics, but few native lawyers stand higher in the estimation of both Europeans ad Natives.

TREACHEROUS MURDER OF A SON

Mr. H. Page, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in January last, convicted Jalam dupa of murder and sentenced him to death. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was disposed of on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having murdered his own son, Mathur, in the early morning of the 4th December last. He pleaded not guilty, stating his son was murdered by some unknown person. That the deceased, Mr. Page said, met with a violent death, there could be no question whatever, for he was found murdered in his bed in the verandah of his father's house. There was a gash about two inches long just above the right temple, and a contused wound two inches long above the right ear. The wounds would seem to have bled profusely; and the medical evidence observed that the right side of the skull was fractured to pieces; and that, even had recourse been had to medical treatment without delay, death must have ensued. The prosecution evidence was to the effect that accused was himself the person who gave the first information of the murder. He was said to have gone to his brother Nana about 5 o'clock on the morning of the murder, and to have aroused him from sleep to tell him that he had killed his son. Nana told the tale, and related how he asked his brother why he had done the deed. He said his brother (the accused) told him that he had killed him, as he had not given him food and water. It seemed that there had been a dispute overnight. The father had come home from work late in the evening and had found his son, whose age was about 20, lying on a cot in front of the house. He asked him why he had not got the food ready, and why he had not fetched water. The son is said to have replied that he was ill with fever, and to have told his father to fetch the water himself. A quarrel took place, beginning with words and ending in blows. The men were separated by Natha, a neighbour. Nana, the accused's brother, went on to say that he induced his brother to sit in his house, and when it was light, sent him to the patel. Abhesang, a revenue naik, serving in the Mamlatdar's office at Borsad, corroborated Nana in every detail, stating how the accused awoke that witness by calling to him and rattling at the door of his house, and that he himself was awakened by the noise. He described how the accused, after telling Nana what he had done, said he was going to run away, but was persuaded by Nana, to stay on the latter explaining that, if he did run away, the consequence would be that he (Nana) would be entangled. He related how he advised Nana to send the accused to the police patel; and that Nana did so. The next important link in the evidence, Mr. Page said, was the deposition of the police patel Lalubhai, who stated that the accused came to him at sunrise and made a statement to him in reference to the murder. He told him that it was he who had murdered his son, and gave as the reason the quarrel of the previous night. The accused, in his confession, described how he had been struck by his son in the quarrel that occurred the night before; how he had looked himself in the house, having gone fasting to bed; how he had brooded over the insult done him by his son; and in the night, in a fit of frenzy, had caught up the axe which was lying in his house, and had gone into the verandah and had struck his son over the head with the weapon as he lay asleep. The acts of the accused, Mr. Page remarked, appeared to have been patefully deliberate, and at the same time most treacherous. Mr. Page said he saw no reason why the capital sentence should not be inflicted. The act was a foul and treacherous one and called for no leniency.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to transportation for life.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter of your correspondent "Interested," which appeared in your yesterday's issue, should not in my opinion be permitted to pass unnoticed as it casts an unmerited slur on the Jesuit fathers who are doing such undeniably excellent work in connection with the education of the Catholic youths of Bombay.

"Interested" who appears to have compared the role of the schoolmaster abroad, finds fault with the education imparted at St. Mary's College both as regards English grammar and pronunciation, and throws the blames for these defects on the Jesuit fathers because they are not Englishmen. In the first place I emphatically deny, and I speak with the experience of more than a score of years behind us, that the boys educated at St. Mary's College, both European and non-Europeans, are one whit less perfect than their confreres in other schools in Bombay in speaking English both grammatically and with a correct pronunciation. "Interested" makes the bold and audacious statement that the pronunciation of even the English boys of St. Mary's College should not be tolerated at a village school in England. The audacity of this statement is its own reputation. Let me, however, assure "Interested" that not only the English boys, but even a large proportion of the non-European boys educated at St. Mary's College speak English more grammatically and with a more correct pronunciation than scores of boys who have been educated at home at schools of a class superior to the village school. It is not the pronunciation of cockeydom that the St. Mary's College boy can boast of, but of something more refined, something more like to the pronunciation which obtains in the best public schools in England without the affectation that mars the peculiar sonorousness of the English language when spoken as it should be. If "Interested" has met with a St. Mary's boy whose grammatical knowledge of the English language and pronunciation of that language are not quite as good as he thinks they should be, why blame the Jesuit Fathers for this boy's deficiencies. Is he quite certain that such a boy would have done better at any of the best public schools in England? He might as well blame the Fathers when he finds a boy who can scarcely climb over "the Vens Asmiorum" of Euclid, break down ignominiously on being given a more than usually difficult deduction in geometry to slove.

I would advise "Interested" and other scribes of his kidney to reflect well before they threw mud at a boy's teacher be he a Jesuit Father or any one else, and assure themselves that the flaws they find in a boy's education are not due to some inherent defect in the boy's mental condition rather than to any deficiency on the part of his teacher.—Yours, &c.,

W. S. M.

THE JUNIOR FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The final in the Rovers' Junior Association Football Tournament was played on Saturday evening on the Oval. The competing teams were the Bishop's High School and the Band Boys of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. In the first half the school team who had played very well throughout the competition put on four goals. The Band Boys played up in the second period, but were only able to score two goals. The Bishop's School therefore ran out winners. At the close of the match the medals were presented to the winning team.

The London papers received by this mail contain obituary notices of the Rev. Sir George W. Cox, Bart., M. A. He was a son of the late Captain George Hamilton Cox of the Bengal Army, and was born at Benares in 1827. He was educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1850. Sir George was the author of a large number of books, chiefly dealing with critical and historical research. These included a history of Greece, and a work on the mythology of the Aryan nations. In 1877 Sir George Cox succeeded his uncle Sir Edmund Cox as fourteenth Baronet in succession from Sir Richard Cox, Chancellor of Ireland, who was created Baronet in 1706. In 1881 Sir George was presented by the Queen to the crown living of Sonayingham, York, which he held till 1897. He is succeeded in the title by his son, Mr. Edmund C. Cox, of the Bombay District Police.

Mr. Risley, Census Commissioner, has been enabled to issue the final figures of the census exactly one year after the enumeration was taken. The total population of the Indian Empire appears as 294,266,701, or 95,975 more than in the first totals. This work out to an error of only three in every 10,000. On the occasion of the last census, in 1891, no finals of any kind were available until November, 1892, and the Imperial tables were not completed until May, 1893. The difference in the original and final figures on that occasion was 1,436,117, or five persons in every 1,000. Mr. Risley and the Census officers engaged withhim are to be congratulated not only on the accuracy of their work, but the quickness with which it has been done.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The annual camp of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery closed on Saturday afternoon, when the corps was inspected by Colonel Riddell, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District. The inspecting officer was received by three strong companies of the corps under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Russell. The attendance at the inspection was a record one, and throughout the camp considerable enthusiasm noticed in connection with the drills. The competition for the Gatacre Cup was decided on Saturday morning and was won by No. 1 Company. The Wheal Cup competition which was decided during the week, resulted in the Poona Company winning the cup; the second prize being secured by the detachment under Bombardier Hunter of No. 2 Company. On Saturday afternoon Colonel Riddell went round the rank and then addressed the men. In his address he complimented the men on their smart turn-out, and alluded to the remarks made by General Hill, who had described the corps as "a model corps." He also complimented No 1 Company on its success in securing the Gatacre Cup and while giving them credit for the efficiency of the gun detachment, pointed out where improvements could have been made in the fire commander's post. The parade was then dismissed. In the evening a very successful smoking concert was held in the camp, which was attended by officers and their guests. During the interval at the concert Lieutenant-Colonel Russell in addressing the men alluded to the fact that the attendance in the camp and at the inspection this year had been a record one. He complimented No. 1. Company who had won the Gatacre cup and referred to the sportsmanlike manner in which Bombardier Hunter had run the team for the Wheal Cup. He also pointed out where the Bombay Company could aid to their efficency by better attendance at drill and at the rifle range.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	22	17	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	34	28	56
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	17	22	27
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	27	8
F. Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	10	23
G Mahim and Worli	5	8	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	32
Total	116	133	261
Same date last year	132	165	344

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	7
Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	23	25	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	15	21	36
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	25	11	20
E Mazagaon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	49	24	53
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	13	20	27
G Mahim and Worli	9	11	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	32
Total	142	129	248
Total plague deaths to date	103,159	92,232	

ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE.

The statement showing the number of doses of Plague Vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, the 28th February:—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	Bombay Presidency.	
22 to 28 Feb	Bombay, Laboratory Officers	4
22 Feb	Executive Health Officers Plague Operations	1,702
	Anand.	
22 Feb	Dr E A Montgomery care of Reverend R Boyd	505
	Central India.	
23 Feb	Nowgong, Medical Officer 6th Bengal Cavalry	501
	Madras Presidency.	
24 to 25 Feb	Madras, Sanitary Commissioner	3,014
	Punjab.	
21 Feb	Hoshiarpur, District Plague Medical Officer	1,512
	Jullunder City.	
24 Feb	Civil Surgeon	2,014
	Umballa.	
21 Feb	Medical Officer Cantt. General Hospital.	1,003
	Patiala.	
24 Feb	Chief Medical Officer	3,022
	Jullunder Cantt.	
25 Feb	Senior Medical Officer	101
	Umballa.	
23 Feb	Civil Surgeon	1,510
	Ludhiana.	
23 Feb	Civil Surgeon	2,009
	Dalhousie.	
26 Feb	Senior Medical Officer	504
	Nabha State.	
27 Feb	Plague Medical Officer	592
	Lahore.	
27 Feb	Capt E Wilkinson I M S, Chief Plague Medical Officer	502
	Shanpur.	
27 Feb	Civil Surgeon	24
	Total sent out during the week under report	17,827
	Total sent out since 1st January 1902, in addition to above	89,472
	Total sent up to December 1901	24,89,690
	Grand Total	25,96,989

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

Lady Jenkins begs to acknowledge with thanks contributions to her stall from the following firms:—Messrs. Wimbridge and Company; Treacher and Company; Rose and Company; Whiteway Laidlaw and Company; Thacker and Company; Breslaver and Company; Neuberg and Company; Shroff Brothers; P. D. Kanga and Company; Babaji Sakaram and Company; Nadkarni and Company; D. M. Dukle and Company; Tarachand Pursram and Company; D. B. Dinsha and Company; J. M. Bhesania and Company; King and Company; The Bombay Perfumery Mart; and Messrs. Ardeshir Byramji."

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the report of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the half year ended Dec. 31st last:—

The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1901. The net profits for that period, including dols. 1,435,715.99 equal to Rs. 20,80,002, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dols. 3,879,090.77 equal to Rs. 54,30,727. The directors' recommend the transfer of dols. 500,000 equal to Rs. 7,00,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dols. 4,250,000 equal to Rs. 59,50,000. They also recommend writing off bank premises account the sum of dols 200,000 equal to Rs. 2,80,000. After making this Transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains appropriation dols. 3,164,090.77 equal to Rs. 44,29,727, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 410 will absorb dols. 333,333.33 equal to Rs. 7,46,666 and a bonus of ten shillings sterling per share, which at 410 will absorb dols. 177,777.78 equal to Rs. 2,48,888. The difference in exchange between 413, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1/10 1-4, the rate of the day, amounts to dols. 1,014,731.59 equal to Rs. 14,20,625. The balance dols. 1,438,248.07 equal to Rs. 20,13,543 to be carried to new Profit and loss account.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

A Few Examples of How "The Century" Deals in an Encyclopædic Manner with Familiar Objects of Every-day Life.

HOW ANIMALS SWIM.

FROM MEN TO JELLYFISH.

The Century traces the word "swim" (with which are altimately connected the words "sound" meaning a "strait" and "sound" meaning a "swimming-bladder") through all its forms in the Germanic languages, and quotes as many as fifteen passages from English literature to illustrate the uses of the word. But swim is something more than a word, it also suggests an action, an action differently performed by different animals, "many of which can so move, though the water be not their natural element, and swimming not their habit. The act is accomplished in many ways, by different movements of the body or of the limbs, or by various combinations of such motions." The Century therefore describes the various swimming actions of various animals, giving, as is its custom, points of departure, from which the reader may proceed to inform himself in greater detail upon this curious and interesting subject. Indeed The Century's article upon swimming really reviews the whole animal world from this one point of view—locomotion in or on water.

MAMMALS.

Man, The Century says:—

Swims with the arms and legs, or with the legs alone, in an attitude and with an action most like that of the frog. Ordinary quadrupeds can swim with movements of the legs much like walking. Some of these are specially fitted for swimming without decided modification of structure, as the otter, the beaver, the muskrat, though often in these cases the tail takes some part in propelling or guiding the animal; other mammals, as the pinnipeds, and especially the cetaceans and sirenians, swim more or less exactly like fishes, the propulsion being mainly from the movements of the tail and hinder part of the body, and the flippers or fins being mainly used for steadying the body or guiding the course. All such mammals swim under as well as on the water."

In its proper place in The Century will be found a picture of the otter and an explanation of how it uses its peculiarly shaped feet as oars, and its long and strong tail, "slightly flattened horizontally," as a powerful rudder, enabling the animal to change its course with great ease and rapidity. In a similar manner, the use of the beaver's large webbed hindfeet (its forefeet are small), and flat ovate tail, covered with scales on its upper surface, is illustrated under "beaver." The slightly different swimming appliances of the muskrat are described and pictured with equal fulness. There are, again, long articles on the sea, the whale, and the huge, unwieldy manatee and dugong, the only two surviving genera of sirenians—animals formerly classed as vegetable-eating whales.

BIRDS, SNAKES, FROGS, LOBSTERS,

"Web-footed birds," The Century continues, "and some whose feet are scarcely or not webbed, swim on or under water, chiefly by means of the feet; but many of them accomplish a kind of flight under water with the wings, and use the feet chiefly as rudders. Such is especially the case with penguins, whose wings are flipper-like; and with the dippers (*Cinclidæ*), which are thrush-like birds, and fly under water as they do in the air, without using their feet at all. Aquatic serpents swim with a wriggling or writhing motion of the whole body like that with which they crawl on land; in some of these, however, the tail is flattened to serve as a fin. (See *Hydrophidæ*, and cuts under *seaserpent*, *Hydrophis*, and *platurus*.) Aquatic anurous batrachians swim with their legs alone, when adult; their larvæ (tadpoles), and all tailed batrachians, swim like fishes, by movements of the hind part of the body and tail. Aquatic turtles swim with all four legs, and especially, in the cases of the marine forms, with their enlarged fore flipprs. Nearly all crustaceans are aquatic, and swim with very variously modified limbs and tail, their natatorial organs being usually abdominal or postabdominal. (See *swimmeret*, *pleopod*, *rhipidura*.)"

The most curious swimmers mentioned in this extract (all of which are copiously described in their respective places) is the dipper, or water-ouzel, which, as The Century shows by its cut, bears no resemblance to a water bird, but rather resembles a thrush.

INSECTS AND JELLYFISH.

"Many insects swim by the movement of specially-modified legs which serve as oars, or in the cases of larvæ by undulatory movements of the whole body; some swim only on their backs, and others float, walk, or run on the surface of the water. A few mollusks, without shells, swim with an undulation of the body or of processes of the mantle, but their usual modes of swimming are unlike those of animals with ordinary limbs or tail; some swim by energetic flapping of bivalved shells, others by ejecting a stream of water through siphons, or by setting a sort of sail which wafts them over the water. Aquatic worms swim by wriggling the whole body, and also by the action of multitudinous parapods or cilia. Jellyfishes and combjellies swim by rhythmical pulsations of a swimming-bell, or of the whole body, assisted or not, by the action of some special organs. Animalcules swim mainly by ciliary action, but also by changes in the shapes of their bodies, and in some cases by special formations. See swimming bell, bladder, fin-foot."

This is an instance, a single instance, of the way in which The Century undertakes its function of describing things and actions as well as nouns and verbs.

ART, ARCHITECTURE, SCIENCE, PRACTICAL ARTS AND TRADES, NATURAL HISTORY, BIOLOGY, ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY, COMMERCE, FINANCE, BANKING, MUSIC, MILITARY AND NAUTICAL TERMS, HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION, LAW, THEOLOGY—EVERY WORD AND EVERY SUBJECT OF IMPORTANCE DEALT WITH CONCISELY, ACCURATELY AND INSTRUCTIVELY IN THE GREAT WORD-BOOK AND FACT-BOOK.

10 VOLS.

100,000 Encyclopædic Articles, 500,000 Definitions, 300,000 Quotations, 7,500 Illustrations, 9,000 Pages, nearly 225,000 Geographical Names, 300 New, Up-To-Date Maps, 225,000 Proper Names.

IN THE

Best and the only Adequate Dictionary and Cyclopædia of our Rapidly Expanding Language.

Rs. 10 PER MENSEM.

(or Cash in Full.)

The Complete Set of Ten Beautifully Printed Volumes Despatched on Receipt of the First Payment.

A Limited Edition Offered for a short time Longer at a Reduction from the Publisher's Price of 40 per cent.

Note.—*These Volumes cannot be sold Independently of the Dictionary.*

The Century Atlas of the World.

ONE VOLUME (about 1,000 Pages.)

300 Maps (Geographical, Historical, Astronomical), Main, Routes of Discovery, the Latest Arctic Explorations, Submarine Cables, Steamship and Railway Routes, Forts, Lighthouses, Shoals and Reefs, Caravan Routes, Population of Cities and Towns, Maps of Ancient Empires and Cities, Limits of Icebergs, Course of Ocean Currents, Trade Winds, Mountains, Passes, Canals, Treaty Ports, Depth of Seas, Bays and Harbours, 5 Maps of Africa, and an **Index containing more than 200,000 Entries.**

The Century Cyclopædia of Proper Names.

ONE VOLUME (1,090 Pages.)

A Complete Pronouncing Cyclopædia of Names in Biography, Geography, History, Mythology, Legend, Literature, Art, Architecture, Institutions, Politics, Science, Religion, etc., etc., with explanatory and descriptive data under each entry.

A SPECIAL AIR-TIGHT BOOKCASE—PRICE RS. 15.

Prices for the Ten Volumes.

CLOTH, Cash Rs. 171, or Rs. 10 first payment, and 18 monthly payments of Rs. 10.

HALF MOROCCO, Cash Rs. 216, or Rs. 10 first payment and 23 monthly payments of Rs 10.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, (The Binding Recommended) Cash Rs. 252, or Rs. 10 first payment and 27 monthly payments of Rs. 10.

FULL MOROCCO, Cash Rs. 333, or Rs. 10 first payment and 36 monthly payments of Rs. 10.

An Elaborate Prospectus of Specimen Pages, Showing Specimen Pages, Type, Illustrations and the Plan of the Work, Post Free, Upon Application By Responsible Persons

To The "TIMES,"

53, Esplanade Road,

BOMBAY.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE KAISER.

The "Daily News" correspondent at Berlin telegraphed on Feb. 9:—Some of the German provincial papers publish a long article, which has also found its way into the Berlin Press, according to which the visit of the Prince of Wales ended inharmoniously, and the Prince is alleged for that reason to have hastened his departure, not even waiting to attend a ball at the British Embassy on the evening of the day he left Berlin. I can positively assert that not a single word of this rigmarole is true. The visit of the Prince, as I stated at the time, was harmonious throughout as far as the imperial host, his family, and Court were concerned. Everybody vied in making his stay as agreeable as possible, and the Prince himself was most satisfied with the reception accorded to him. It was evidently desired by so cordial and at the same time brilliant a reception to efface the effect of the Bulow-Chamberlain controversy. It may be taken as a matter of course that that matter was also the subject of conversation between the Prince and the Emperor and Count Bulow, and it is understood that the exchange of opinion ended to the satisfaction of all concerned in it. As regards the ball at the Embassy, it was a dance for Miss Florence Lascelles which had been arranged long before, and had nothing to do with the Prince's visit. I am anything but over sanguine or credulous as regards the cordiality of Anglo-German relations, but if the truth be told one must admit that a genuine desire is felt here to allow the whole Chamberlain incident, and everything connected with it to fall into oblivion. Such articles as that above-mentioned, which on the face of it shows a desire to sow fresh bitterness between the two nations, are doubly regrettable.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

CODLIN AND SHORT.

Berlin, Feb. 10 ("Times").—The semi-official "North German Gazette" publishes the following statement:—

During the last few weeks it has been repeatedly asserted in English and American journals that during the Spanish-American war, England rendered the United States a valuable service by preventing a contemplated intervention on the part of other Powers, Germany, for example, among the rest. In the course of the discussions which arose on this subject there was brought forward in the German Press the historical fact that a collective step on part of the Powers in disapproval of the American policy in Cuba (suggested precisely [illegible] by the representative of Great Britain at a conference of the Ambassadors in Washington on April 14, 1898.

The attempt is now made on the opposite side to dispute this fact, which cannot be regarded as merely a secret between two Powers. An English newspaper (telegram states:—"The Washington correspondent of the "Evening Post" (of New York) telegraphs that he is authorised to state that the despatch from Berlin published yesterday (on the 6th inst.) to the effect that Lord Pauncefote on April 14, 1898, proposed to present a collective Note to the United States Government declaring American intervention in Cuba unjustifiable is an absurd statement."

Now we have to declare that in this matter the absurdity can be discovered only in those quarters where the attempt is made to obscure (verdunkeln) an occurence which did not take place at a tete-a-tete (untervier Augen), but regarding which on the the contrary, the representatives of all the European Great Powers in Washington reported simultaneously and in the same sense ("gleichartig") to their Governments."

With reference to the above, the Washington correspondent of the "Times" (Feb. 11) explained:—It is true that a meeting of the representatives of the six European Powers was held at the British Embassy on the afternoon of April 14. It was held there because Lord Pauncefote is the "doyen" of the diplomatic body, which therefore, as a body, could meet nowhere else. It was not held at Lord Pauncefote's suggestion. His action was purely ministerial. He called the meeting as "doyen" because he was requested to call it. What gave rise to this fresh effort was the receipt of a Spanish memorandum to the American Government conceding every claim of the American Government respecting Cuba save one, and therefore, in theory, profoundly modifying the situation. That memorandum, though briefly mentioned in Mr. M'Kinley's Message to Congress, was not then, nor for two years after, published, nor was its substance known to Congress or the public. It was communicated by the Spanish Minister to his colleagues in Washington; hence their action.

At the meeting it was proposed, but not by Lord Pauncefote, that an identic note should be drawn, to be addressed by each Ambassador and Minister present to his own Government. A note was drafted by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador. It did embody the suggestion that the European Governments might again appeal to this Government on the ground that these new Spanish concessions were such as to make armed intervention in Cuba no longer necessary. M. Cambon, writing in French, used the phrase "ne serait pas justifiée," to which objection was made, but as time pressed it was thought better to adopt and cable the note as framed. Moreover this memorandum was not addressed to the American Government, but to the European Governments, each by its own representative as an expression of opinion in the substance of which all joined.

When, therefore, the "North-German Gazette" says "Lord Pauncefote's proposal of April 14 to send a collective note to the Government of the United States declaring American intervention unjustifiable is an historial fact," it says what is not true. Lord Pauncefote made no such proposal. He was a party to no such proposal. No such proposal was made by anybody. The North-German Gazette's" assertion that Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador in Washington, communicated Lord Pauncefote's proposal to the Emperor is an assertion either of ignorance or of bad faith. Dr. van Holleben did not and could not tell the Emperor that it was Lord Pauncefote's proposal, for Dr. von Holleben was present at the meeting, knew how and why it was called, and what happened. Whether, as alleged the Emperor noted his flat refusal on the margin of the message I cannot say. What I do know is that England took no action in the premises. The President had delivered his message; congress had passed its resolution; the Senate was aflame; public feeling throughout America was at war heat; and it was doubtless considered in London that the Spanish concessions had come too late and that nothing could avert hostilities.

In reply to this and Lord Cranborne's statement in the House of Commons the German "Imperial Gazette" on Feb. 12, published von Holleben's telegrams of April 14-15, 1898, in which he stated that the English Ambassador at Washington "adopted to-day in a very remarkable manner the initiative for a new collective step on the part of the representatives of the Powers here"—at Washington. He stated that the six representatives telegraphed "by request of the English Ambassador." He added—"Personally I have not much sympathy with the idea of a representation of that kind."

To this paper the Emperor attached this marginal note—"I consider that such a declaration would be altogether a mistake, futile, and therefore mischievous. . . . I am against this."

To this the "Times" correspondent at Washington replies with the following explanation:—

The despatch from Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador here, dated April 14, to Count von Bulow, which has been telegraphed from Berlin contains an important error. Dr. von Holleben, who is incapable of wilfuly misstating a fact, has misunderstood what happened. The British Ambassador did not take the initiative in calling the representatives of the Powers together. It was Dr. Hengelmuller, the Austrian Minister, who took it. Dr. Hengelmuller asked that the meeting should be held at the British Embassy. Lord Pauncefote did not even send out the notices. Dr. Hengelmuller sent them. I have nothing to alter in yesterday's telegram in consequence of Dr. von Holleben's despatch, but I reaffirm every statement as authentic and authoritative.

It is evident there has been a misunderstanding on both sides.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—According to the Hungarian Government paper, "Magyar Nemzet," it was decided at a ministerial Council, yesterday, that the commercial treaties with Germany, Italy, Servia, and other countries, which expire at the end of 1903, shall be prolonged for another year.

According to the Vienna "Allgemeine Zeitung," it was an intimation from Germany which led to the decision of the Hungarian Ministerial Council, namely, the confidential information that the German Government does not think it will be in a position to come to a decision regarding the commercial treaties during the present year, and that, consequently, no notice of termination of treaties need be exercised in 1902, in which case, provided no notice is given by other parties, the treaties would automatically remain in force till the end of 1904, one year longer than was originally contemplated.

The German intimation, says the "Standard" correspondent at Vienna, if it has really been given, is doubtless the consequence of the defiant attitude of the Agrarian Party, and the opinion here is that the German Government will shortly withdraw the Tariff Bill and wait for the result of this year's general elections for the Reichstag to decide whether a new Bill shall be reintroduced.

But Reuter's agency" telegraphs from Berlin (Feb. 11):—It is semi-officially announced that the statement emanating from Vienna, that the Austro-Hungarian commercial treaties with Germany and Italy were to be extended for a year, are, as far as Germany is concerned, devoid of foundation. The assertion that a suggestion had been made on the part of Germany that the treaties should not be denounced is quaity baseless.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

With regard to the friendly reception given to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in St. Petersburg, and by the Russian Press, the "Standard" correspondent at Vienna made some significant remarks in a telegram, dated Feb. 7:—

An alliance with Russia, of the same purport as that between this country and Germany, is for the present, not desired by Austria-Hungary, and none will be concluded. A change, however, in the relations between the two countries has certainly taken place and what I said the other day about the change which the alliance with Germany is undergoing, will also apply to this change—that it has been openly preparing for some time. And this is only natural, for one modification brought about the other. An appeal was made to Germany last summer to join Austria in protecting Roumania against Russian pinpricks. I will not vouch for the actual words of the reply, but it was somewhat to this effect:—"Affairs in the Balkans do not interest us. They are exclusively your affairs; and, just as we keep on good terms with Russia, and cannot think of compromising those relations for the sake of Roumania, so you in Austria should try to come to a reasonable understanding with Russia about such small matters as the Balkans, and then there would be no unpleasantness. The Triple Alliance, at any rate, does not exist for the protection of its members against political competition from outside, but for higher aims, the general peace, &c."

This was the gist of the German reply, given, as usual, verbally through the Ambassadors on both sides. At the same time, the inspired Press in Germany treated the whole subject in such an arrogant and overbearing manner that people here took offence and, indeed, were rather more irritated thereby than by the official refusal of German support. It was not the first time that Austria had been contemptuously treated by her German ally, or that the inspired German Press had written about this country and its interests in an ironical, or patronizing, or directly hostile tone. One of the leading men of the monarchy said to me: "It seems a peculiarity of Germany to be impolite towards her friends, and cringing towards others." The same personage reminded me, the other day of this remark.

THE FUTURE OF AFGHANISTAN.

RUSSIA DESIRES TO MAINTAIN THE "STATUS QUO."

Commenting on the recent news from Kabul, which would seem to indicate political troubles in Afghanistan in the immediate future, the "Novsti" declares that neither Great Britain nor Russia can maintain an attitude of indifference in such an eventuality, and that they will therefore have to take preventive measures. A civil war in Afghanistan, continues the paper, would be directly opposed to the interests of Russia, and the English papers themselves recognise that this country does not offer any encouragement to the competitors for the throne of Afghanistan. Nor could it be otherwise, as the outbreak of disorders in the latter country would compel the Russian authorities near the Afghan frontier to spend a great deal of money to maintain the troops necessary to preserve order. On the other hand, it is just as advantageous for Russia as it is for Great Britain that tranquility should continue to reign in Afghanistan, as the two Powers desire the maintenance of the "status quo" in Asia, and because Afghanistan possesses enormous importance, inasmuch as it separates the Russian possessions in Central Asia from India. In these circumstances the Ameer of Afghanistan must either enjoy an authority powerful enough to allow him to guarantee his independence between the two great neighbouring Empires or else he must become the vassal of one of them.

One can no longer say, at the present day (continues the "Novosti"), that Afghanistan is outside the Russian sphere of influence, although the latter neither diplomatic agents nor Consuls in that country. During the reign of Abdurrahman Russia co-operated in the maintenance of the "status quo" in his States, because that Ameer knew how to preserve order and establish in a suitable manner his relations with the Russian and British Governments. Now, however, his son does not appear to be able to follow the paternal example, and Great Britain and Russia will therefore have to determine beforehand the attitude which they will observe towards Afghanistan should civil war become inevitable. The "Novosti" thinks that the German papers run a great risk of being mistaken in supposing that eventual troubles in Afganistan would bring about an Anglo-Russian conflict for Russia's attitude towards the pretenders to the throne of Afghanistan permits of the belief that such troubles would end rather in a fresh entente between Great Britain and Russia. These Powers, being new practically neighbours in Asia have no advantage in quarrelling about a question which permits of an easy settlement to the benefit of their mutual interests.

HIGH COURT.—March 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

730-00—Jamsetjee and R—Damodar Ramchandra vs Sitaram Dhondeo and another—K B Mehta.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

611-01—Pestonji R and K—Silabai widow vs Canji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

30-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oseman vs Yamnabai—Mulla and M.

184-00—Matubhai J and M—Yasin bin Abdul and another vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Bulan and others—Mulla and M, Smetham B and N, and Mirza and M.

698-01—Thakurdas D and Co—Khimjee Jairam Narsjee vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and another—Bhaishanker and K and Little and Co.

657-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

658-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

737-01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kalianjee vs Vijbhukandas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.

547-01—Dikshit and D—Hajee Ramchandra Bhutwadker and another vs Narayen Ramchandra Pendse and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

For Further Argument.

222-01—Craigie L and O—The Triounidas Mills Co vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakurdas and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

299-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhooson and another—R N Motabhoy. Part heard.

303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.

285-01—Tyanjee D and Co—Bai Kesher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

504-01—Tyanjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Hamdadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and C and C and V.

388-01—In person a pauper,—Apolonia vs J A de Souza and others—Sorabjee and J. Part heard.

633-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—S B and N.

58-00—Nana and H—Kaikhabuno Nowrojee Kharajee vs Dinshaw Eduljee Vatcha and others—Dikshit and D and Madhavjee V.

719-99—Khunderao and S—M Ramgopal and others vs M Lalljimull and others—Pestonji R and K.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe.

For an Exparte Decree.

821-01—In person, a pauper—Hirabai vs Balkrishna Madhowrao—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

800-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juna vs Rustomjee Framjee Kharas—Bicknell M and M.

413-00—Thakurdas and Co—Motichund Hurukchund vs Bai Kasibai widow.

794-00—In person—A pauper, Jehangir Nowrojee vs Muncherjee Bhikhajee Vadilal and another—Unwala and P.

306-00—Framjee and B—Runchordas Morarjee vs The Gadag Cotton S and W Co—Malvi H and M.

256-00—Payne G S and M—Hursukhdas Mahakison and another vs Nurbheram Tulsiram and others—Daphtary and F.

775-00—Payne G S and M—Ramchund Kupa and another vs Jijeebai widow and another—Daphtary and F.

864-00—In person—Nanoo al vs Harchandra Dashrutjee and another—Bhaishunker and K and R N Motabhoy.

714-00—Mujjee and R—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kasibai widow and others—B V N Kirtikar.

536-00—Payne G S and M—Koolsoombai and others—vs Rajumbai widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

729-99—Framjee and D—Abdul Russul Cassum and others vs Rahimtools Somji and others—Thakurdas and Co.

101-00—Sorabjee and J—Marimbai vs Rumbai and others—In person.

854-00—Jehangir and S—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Abdulabhoy Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W and P G S and M.

774-00—Madnowjee V for Pauper—Heerabai vs Somwar Kookia Kinj—Sorabjee and J.

THE ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Luxuman Jetha, the surety for the first accused, Shapurji Kavasji Sanjana, barrister-at-law, appeared to give his answer as to show cause why his bail-bond should not be forfeited, as he had not yet produced Sanjana before the court. Mr. Kanga, solicitor, of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, on behalf of the surety, asked for a further postponement. The Magistrate after mature consideration decided that the surety should forfeit Rs. 2,500 out of Rs. 3,000 of his bail-bond. He was ordered to pay up the amount and take away the title-deeds which he had submitted to the court for surety, in default a distress-warrant was ordered to be issued against him.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SWEEPING MOVEMENT AGAINST DE WET.

DE WET'S DESPERATE ESCAPE.

BRITISH MISHAP IN CAPE COLONY.

(From the Mail papers of Feb. 7 to 14.)

Lord Kitchener sends a despatch giving an account of a great sweeping movement against De Wet in the north-east corner of the Orange Colony. These operations have been in progress some time, and it will be remembered that at the beginning of last week Colonel Byng succeeded in recapturing the British guns lost at Tweefontein, and also De Wet's last remaining gun. On Wednesday week a general advance of our troops (who formed a ring) began against the Boers. They met with such success, but De Wet managed to break through the cordon early Friday morning. It may, however, prove that he has merely gone from one cage into another for he has now presumably to reckon with Sir Charles Knox's fresh troops.

During last week the Boer forces under De Wet and Delarey have lost fully 500 men in killed, wounded, captured, and surrendered.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

Lord Kitchener has telegraphed as follows to the Secretary of State for War:—

Wolvehoek, Sunday, February 9 (9.50 a. m.).—After several days' operations in the country east of the Liebenbergsvlei and Wilge River, which resulted in captured already reported, on the night of the 5th the whole force, moving from different directions, formed a continuous line of mounted men on the west bank of the Liebenbergsvlei from Frankfort as far south as Fanny's Home and thence to Kaffir Kop.

At dawn on the 6th the whole line advanced west keeping touch, and held a line from Halland on the Heilbron-Frankfort blockhouse line to Doomkloof on the Kroonstad-Lindley blockhouse line.

During the night the whole of this line was held by entrenched outposts fifty yards apart, and columns were also working in advance on the blockhouse lines to prevent crossing. At dawn the line advanced to the Heilbron-Kroonstad road, the left moving up and joining at America Siding on to the Kroonstad-Wolvehoek blockhouse line. During the night of the 7th, this line was held in the same way, and at dawn the line advanced to the railway blockhouse line, which had been strengthened to prevent crossings.

On the 6th, De Wet was within the enclosure, but at once realising his position he ordered his men that night to disperse and seek safety. He himself with some men and a herd of cattle made for the Kroonstad-Lindley blockhouse line, and at 1 a.m. on a very dark night by rushing cattle at the fence he broke his way through mixed up with the cattle losing three men killed and twenty-five horses and a considerable number of cattle.

On the night of the 7th many attempts were made to break through, the outpost line being attacked in various places throughout the whole night. One party attempted to get through the blockhouse line near Heilbron, but very few succeeded, and ten dead Boers were picked up there in the morning.

I have not yet got the exact details of the total Boer casualties during these operations, but they consist as far as certainties of two hundred and eighty-three killed, wounded, and prisoners; also about seven hundred of their tired horses and a large number of cattle. Our casualties are very slight; only ten.

Wolvehoek, whence Lord Kitchener telegraphs, is on the Kroonstad railway, some miles north of the scene of the sweeping movement.

TWO THOUSAND BOERS IN THE NET.

The Pretoria correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" sends the following particulars:—Elliot, Byng, Rimington, Rawlinson, and Haig co-operated, and succeeded in driving the Heilbron and Kroonstad commandos, under Mentz and Vancoller, into a triangle formed by Wolvehoek, Kroonstad, Lindley, Bethlehem, and Heilbron.

Our cordon pushed the enemy westwards, and later on drove them north, and on to the railway line, where armoured trains were patrolling. These were repeatedly in action, shelling the Boers and obstructing the crossing of the railway.

De Wet escaped on Thursday night through the Kroonstad-Lindley blockhouse line. Steyn's whereabouts are not precisely known. It is stated that he did not accompany De Wet.

The "Standard's" correspondent says that there are about 2,000 Boers within the area being swept. Mr. Steyn is known to be desirous of conferring with General Botha, and he has possibly managed to get across the Natal Railway with that object.

The "Telegraph's" correspondent states definitely that "the drive" ended on Saturday evening. Several hundred of the enemy are now to the north-east of Heilbron, near the Vaal River. A mutinous spirit is said to prevail against De Wet.

COLONEL VON DONOP'S SUCCESS.

Lord Kitchener has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Lord Methuen despatched Colonel von Donop's column towards Wolmaranstad on February 7, surprised Potgieter's laager at Rhenesterspruit, and Free State laager at Candlingsfontein, both simultaneously at dawn on February 8; stampeded horses, killed two Boers, took three wounded, thirty-three unwounded prisoners, twenty-five waggons three hundred cattle, and other stock. Potgieter escaped in shirt sleeves.

Pretoria, Monday.—On the morning of the 8th inst. Colonel von Donop surprised Potgieter's laager at Jackalsfontein, east of Klerksdorp. Two Boers were killed and thirty-six were taken prisoners, while 400 head of cattle and a number of horses, rifles, and waggons were captured.—Reuter.

THE OPERATIONS IN CAPE COLONY.

Telegraphing from Pretoria yesterday regarding the position in Cape Colony, Lord Kitchener says:—

General French reports Piet Wessels with commando is in north-east and Louis Wessels is near Richmond, thus leaving midland district practically clear.

Convoy of sixty donkey waggons moving from Beaufort West to Fraserburg, under escort of 100 infantry and sixty district mounted troops, was attacked by enemy in force thirty miles from destination and captured before relief could arrive. Enemy were unable to remove waggons except twelve, but burnt remainder. Crabbe arriving, pushed enemy north after severe fighting.

In attack on convoy and Crabbe's fight two officers and eleven men killed, one officer and forty-seven men wounded. Enemy's ascertained losses, twenty-four killed and forty-seven wounded, but none captured.

A detachment of Colonel W. Doran's column, 100 strong, operating near Calvinia, was rushed during night, and during retirement main body lost officers and seven men killed, seventeen wounded.

NAME OF OFFICERS KILLED.

The War Office issues the following message from the General Officer Commanding Lines of Communications to the Secretary of State for War:—

Capetown, Tuesday.—Following casualties are reported at De Hoop, to the north-east of Calvinia, February 6:

3rd Battalion, 11th Company Imperial Yeomanry: Killed—Lieutenants L. Chichester and C. V. Tabor.

8th Battalion, 24th Company Imperial Yeomanry: Killed—Lieutenant R. H. Ward.

Matjesfontein, Monday.—Lourens Erasmus, otherwise known as Commandant Marais, the leader of the party of rebels who last year haunted the Zwartkop range, was captured on January 31 by an intelligence scout in the neighbourhood of Laingsburg. Marais's band was broken up months ago.—Reuter.

The invaders of Cape Colony have fared badly. Lotter and Scheepers have been caught and executed, Kritzinger is in gaol, Marais will now share his fate, while De Wet found the Colony too "hot" to row in in it. Of the first batch of invaders the most prominent were Commandants Cronje and Olivier. They have long since been prisoners in our hands.

MAJOR LEADER'S SUCCESS.

Pretoria, Thursday.—On the night of the 1st inst. Major Leader, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, with the mounted troops of Kekewich's and Hickie's columns, set out with the object of attacking the commando under Delarey.

On the march our men surprised and captured a Boer picquet. The prisoners, on being questioned, stated that Delarey had moved from this position, but that Genl Albert's commando was within reach. Albert's laager accordingly became the objective, and at dawn the column reached the spot.

The Boers were completly surprised, and our pompom fire caused a stampede amongst their horses, adding greatly to the confusion of the enemy.

Seven Boers were killed and 131 prisoners taken, including Commandant Alberts. The main share of the fighting fell to the Scottish Horse, who behaved with great gallantry.—Central News.

BOERS CAPTURE BOERS.

Middelburg (Transvaal), Tuesday.—A party of National Scouts and Intelligence Agents on a two days' patrol from here, succeeded in capturing thirty-two prisoners, including Field-Cornet Gouws. Two of the enemy were killed and three were wounded.—Reuter.

Pretoria, Sunday.—The National Scouts (who are ex-burghers) are becoming more successful, particularly is this the case in the Eastern Transvaal, where they have been of the greatest assistance to General Bruce Hamilton within the blockhouse areas. The Scouts do not hesitate to attack positions entrenched and held by the fighting Boers and they are invaluable in carrying out the night surprises which have quite upset the enemy.

The latest surprise effected through the agency of the National Scouts is near Middelburg, and has resulted in the captures of a laager with thirty-two prisoners besides two Boers killed and three wounded.—Central News.

SECRET BOER STORES.

Harrismith, Friday.—The columns operating in the Senekal district have found considerable stores of grain hidden by the Boers in remote corners of their fields. Some of the farm buildings were filled with mealies. The women in many farmhouses were busy repairing saddles and the clothes of their men folk who were still on commando. In one place a steam mill was discovered, the appearances clearly indicating that it had only recently been used.—Central News.

BOER AMMUNITION SUPPLIES.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Morning Post" is assured "on good authority" that the Boers are still receiving consignments of small-arm ammunition by way of Delagoa Bay on the east, and Lambert's Bay on the west.

BRITISH TOTAL CASUALTIES.

An official return shows that in the course of the war up to the end of January the British forces have been reduced by 951 officers and 18,735 men who have died in South Africa, seven officers and 432 men missing and prisoners (some have rejoined, though the fact has not been reported officially), seven officers and 467 men who have died after being sent home as invalids, and 4,708 men who have been invalided home and have left the Service as unfit. The total reduction is therefore 25,305. Of the 66,000 sent home as invalids the great majority have recovered and rejoined for duty.

THE DUTCH NOTE AND THE BOER DELEGATES.

The Hague, Saturday.—The Boer delegates have received from the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs official communication of the diplomatic documents exchanged between Great Britain and the Netherlands.—Reuter.

Brussels, Saturday.—The "Independance Belge" replying to an article in the "Nieuws Rotterdamsche Courant" says that it is criminal to stir up hatred against the British people, and a serious error unreservedly to approve the irreconcilable attitude shown by certain of the Boer leaders in Europe.—Reuter.

Paris, Saturday.—M. Delcasse to-day declined to accept the question of M. Berry relative to the Dutch Note and the British reply, and also refused to consider the question of a possible mediation by France.—Central News.

BOER DELEGATES' POSITION.

"There is reason to believe (says the "Standard") that three of the Boer delegates are endeavouring to ascertain unofficially on what conditions they will be permitted to return to South Africa. If they regard the terms as acceptable, it is expected that they will then formally ask the British Government for permits. It is well understood that the only condition on which the delegates will be allowed to visit the Boer Generals in the field is that they agree to recommend the surrender of the forces and the acknowledgement of British Sovereignty over the annexed States."

On the other hand, the correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at the Hague says that Dr. Leyds has again succeeded in imposing his irreconcilable attitude on the Boer delegates, Messrs. Wessels, Wolmarans, and Fischer, and the possibility of any approach by them to the British Government no longer exists. Dr. Leyds sets his face against any termination of the war which excludes Mr. Kruger and his own clique from authority, since otherwise his career would be closed. Mr. Kruger, now utterly infirm and wearied out, seems hypnotised by Dr. Leyds, who is apparently going to re-awake the whole agitation.

The Hague correspondent of the "Telegraph" announces the sudden departure for New York of Doctor Muller, late Consul-General for the Orange Free State in Holland.

THE PRO-BOER SLANDERS.

CAPETOWN'S PROTEST.

The mass meeting which was held at Capetown on Saturday in the Drill Hall—the largest building available—to protest against Continental slanders on the British troops in South Africa was an unprecedented success. The hall was crammed in every part.

The Mayor presided, supported by several members of Parliament, suburban Mayors, many leading citizens and prominent German residents. The proceeding were orderly. Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout. The Army was repeatedly cheered, and patriotic songs were sung.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

The Mayor, in opening the meeting, said:—"As a nation we are not given to boasting, though we have much in which we may justly glory. Great Britain's highest praise is that she ruled only to bless and conquered only to spare. It is unnecessary to remind the meeting that it is to the soldier-like qualities of the troops and to the indomitable pluck and manhood of the Empire that we owe to-day that we are free British subjects. This being so, when brave men are assailed by the foulest slanders which the minds of the enemy can conceive, it is our duty to say that these things are untrue and must be refuted. The emotions of our race are not lightly stirred, but under such provocation these emotions must force themselves to the surface. We want to make it known that it is not by any tempest which the worst arts of our adversaries can conjure up that Britain is to be frustrated in her South African policy. Never must the contest be terminated but by the decisive victory of our arms and unconditional surrender."

THE BRITISH PRO-BOERS.

Mr. Graham, Colonial Secretary, moved the following resolution:—

"That the citizens of Capetown and district records their emphatic protest against slanders on the honour and conduct of the British forces in South Africa, and declares that these foul calumnies have no shadow of justification, and further express their soleman conviction that His Majesty's forces throughout the present campaign have fully maintained the highest and best traditions of the British Army and Navy."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Graham referred to the Continental slanders, and added:—

"Another series of calumnies, far more insidious and hurtful, had been uttered and spread abroad by certain British citizens, and but for them the anti-British feeling and the slanders would never have been what they are. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman lately declared that warfare in South Africa was conducted by 'methods of barbarism.' To-day there is hardly a commando or Boer leader who is not aware of that speech, and has not been stirred there by to greater resistance. The citizens protested with the utmost vehemence against such statements. The mischief done by the British 'pro-Boer' gatherings is indescribable. Why is a man punished for speaking or writing treason in South Africa and not in England?"

While protested against Continental calumnies Mr. Graham protested with redoubled vigour against "the home-made article." As regarded the conduct of the troops he had been during the greater part of the war a Minister of the Crown. Though in every district of the Colony there were men watching the behaviour of our soldiers with jealous eyes, not a single letter had reached him which made any reflection on the humanity of our troops.

Colonel Schermbrucker, a German settler and a member of the Cape Parliament, seconded the resolution. He expressed his horror at the abominable lies circulated in the Continental Press, and said that he had lately travelled through Germany and had been impressed by the intense feeling against everything British. He did his best to counteract that feeling. One man in Germany had his head properly on his shoulders. That was the Emperor, who stood a firm friend to Great Britain.

The resolution was carried amid repeated cheering the audience rising in their places, waving their hats, and singing.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REFUTATION.

Mr. Brown, also a member of the Cape Parliament, moved a resolution expressing "warm appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain's complete refutation of Continental slanders, and cordial concurrence with the attitude of the Imperial Government in the prosecution of the campaign." The resolution finally declared that only by strict adherence to that policy would lasting peace, prosperity, and public freedom throughout South Africa be secured.

BOERS TRIBUTE TO BUTE TO BRITISH.

Mr. Theophilus Schreiner, supporting the resolution, said that one of the libels on the Army was the charge of cowardice. For twenty years following Majuba, the Boers believed that libel, but now they admitted our soldiers' bravery and humanity. After the battle of Belmont, thirty Dutch girls took shelter on a farm under the protection of a Boer farmer. British soldiers camped near for several weeks and associated with the girls. When the troops were withdrawn the Boers acknowledged that they had behaved as gentlemen. This was typical of many other cases and instances. Women were never better treated than now, and he vehemently repudiated the vilest of slanders.

Sir David Gill said that no better proof of the good treatment given by the British could be found than the intercepted letter to General Botha revealing the Boer General's orders to send the Dutch women to British camps. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The German section, which is very strong at the Cape, will hold a meeting at which speeches will be made in Germans protesting against the slanders on the British Army. Leading German state that they were not aware of the nature or extent of the slanders until the arrival of the file of the "Times" by the last mail.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT.

A Parliamentary Paper (Japan, No. 1, 1902) was issued on Tuesday, containing the following despatch to his Majesty's Minister at Tokio forwarding an Agreement concluded between Great Britain and Japan on January 30, 1902:—

The Marquis of Lansdowne to Sir C. MacDonald.

Foreign Office, January 30, 1902.

Sir,—I have signed to-day, with the Japanese Minister an Agreement between Great Britain and Japan, of which a copy is enclosed in this despatch.

This Agreement may be regarded as the outcome of the events which have taken place during the last two years in the Far East and of the part taken by Great Britain and Japan in dealing with them.

Throughout the troubles and complications which arose in China consequent upon the Boxer outbreak and the attack upon the Peking Legations, the two Powers have been in close and uninterrupted communication, and have been actuated by similar views.

We have each of us desired that the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire should be preserved, that there should be no disturbance of the territorial "status quo" either in China or in the adjoining regions, that all nations should, within those regions, as well as within the limits of the Chinese Empire, be afforded equal opportunities for the development of their commerce and industry, and that peace should not only be restored, but should, for the future, be maintained.

From the frequent exchanges of views which have taken place between the two Governments, and from the discovery that their Far Eastern policy was identical, it has resulted that each side has expressed the desire that their common policy should find expression in an international contract of binding validity.

We have thought it deserable to record in the Preamble of that instrument the main objects of our common policy in the Far East to which I have already referred, and in the first Article we joine in entirely disclaiming any aggressive tendencies either in China or Corea. We have, however, thought it necessary also to place on record the view entertained by both the High Contracting Parties, that should their interests as above described be endangered, it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests, and words have been added which will render it clear that such precautionary measures might become necessary and might be legitimately taken, not only in the case of aggressive action or of an actual attack by some other Power, but in the event of disturbances arising of a character to necessitate the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

The principal obligations undertaken mutually by the High Contracting Parties are those of maintaining a strict neutrality in the event of either of them becoming involved in war, and of coming to one another's assistance in the event of either of them being confronted by the opposition of more than one hostile Power. Under the remaining provisions of the Agreement, the High Contracting Parties undertake that neither of them will, without consultation with the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests described in the Agreement, and that whenever those interests are in jeopardy they will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

The concluding Article has reference to the duration of the Agreement which, after five years, is terminable by either of the High Contracting Parties at one year's notice.

His Majesty's Government have been largely influenced in their decision to enter into this important contract by the conviction that it contains no provision which can be regarded as an indication of aggressive or self seeking tendencies in the regions to which it applies it has been concluded purely as a measure of precaution, to be invoked, should occasion arise, in the defence of important British interest. It in no way threatens the present position or the legitimate interests of other Powers. On the contrary, that part of it which renders either of the High Contracting Parties liable to be called upon by the other for assistance can operate only when one of the allies has found himself obliged to go to war in defence of interests which are common to both, when the circumstances in which he has taken this step are such as to establish that the quarrel has not been of his own seeking, and when, being engaged in his own defence, he finds himself threatened, not by a single Power, but by a hostile coalition.

His Majesty's Government trust that the Agreement may be found of mutual advantage to the two countries, that it will make for the preservation of peace and that, should peace unfortunately be broken, it will have the effect of restricting the area of hostilities.

I am, &c.,
Lansdowne.

ENCLOSURE.

Agreement between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London, January 30, 1902.

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the "status quo" and general peace in the extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Corea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and of Corea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Corea, the High Contracting Parties recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Corea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and proper ty of its subjects.

ARTICLE II.

If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

ARTICLE III.

If in the above even any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE IV.

The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ARTICLE V.

Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

SITTING IN BOMBAY.

THE Indian Universities' Commission arrived in Bombay on Friday morning from Poona, and the first sitting was held in the University Hall in the afternoon. The Commission is constituted as follows :—President, the Hon. Mr. T. Raleigh, and members :—Mr. J. P. Hewett, Mr. Pedler, Dr. A. G Bourne, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan the Hon. Mr. Justice Gooroo Das Banerjee, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar. Mr. R. Nathan officiates as Secretary.

Professor M. Macmillan, Principal, Elphinstone College, in his evidence stated that cram was the great canker of education. Indian education was accused as being a sham chiefly on account of the prevalence of cram. The evil was especially rampant in India on account of the wonderful memory and defective originality of Indian students, and the fact that they learnt all their subjects in a foreign language of which few of them obtained complete mastery. They found it safer to learn off by heart pages of printed books and notes dictated by professors than to express their ideas in their own words.

THE CHARACTER OF EXAMINATIONS.

The Universities could not attempt to remove the first two causes; they must, therefore, operate against the third. The example of Latin would give a clear idea of the extent of the evil, and of the means by which it could be partially cured. Latin being a difficult language for Indians, the text-books were prescribed. As for instance for the P. E. examination that year 900 lines of Ovid and one book of Livy were prescribed. Indian candidates, such was the power of their memory, could learn the whole translations off by heart. They could safely neglect the Latin prose composition, which only bore about 25 works, and devoted their efforts mainly to learning translations by heart, being sure that if they did so, they would pass the examination. Such a study from an educational point of view was utterly useless. It only exercised the memory. It was a sham because the candidate who was supposed to have qualified in Latin might be unable to write Latin prose, or to translate an easy passage from Latin into English. He had obtained little or no insight into the way in which foreign languages ought to be studied. The remedy for that deplorable state of affairs was evidently the introduction of unseen passages for translation into English. If the candidate knew that half the marks in the examination would be assigned to unseens, he would learn his books intelligently in such a way that by learning the texts prescribed, he would at the same time acquire a power of grappling with similar difficulties in other books. Another great advantage of the introduction of unseen passages would be the more effectual elimination of duller intellects in successive examinations, so that the highest examinations might be passed by, and the highest degrees given to the brightest students.

PROCEDURE AT ALLAHABAD.

His own experience as an examiner in the Allahabad University where unseen passages were set in English. In examining other answers the examiner was often doubtful whether the candidate understood what he was writing, whether it came out of his own mind, or out of printed and written notes learnt by heart. But an unseen passage well explained and commented upon was a clear sign of the writer's intellectual power. In Bombay the study of English had been much improved both in its methods and its results by the introduction of essays in all examinations. But essays only bore 25 per cent and that was not enough. In other languages unseens were not set except in the M. A. examination, and marks assigned to prose composition in the languages were few.

Continuing he said he had confined his attention chiefly to Latin as being a striking—no doubt a rather extreme instance on account of the double "foreigness" of the language. It was learned through a foreign language, but was not an oriental language.

The President: If I may ask a question before you pass from Latin; Greek I suppose is practically not taught? There have been no candidates for Greek for many years. I remember one or two students who took it some yeras ago. Suppose that was for religious purposes for studying the new Testament.

Continuing he said the study of Latin had been very much diminished of late years owing to the introduction of French.

The President: I believe you gave a course of special lectures on Greek and Latin literature? Yes, Sir, the Wilson Philological lectures.

Did you find then that there was an interest in the subject? Not a very keen interest. The attendances were of a very variable kind. I tried as far as possible to make them more interesting by oriental references and oriental comparisons, but I do not think there was much interest in the matter.

IS LATIN PROFITABLE?

Mr. MacMill an added that he did not think Greek was possible as a study in India, and he had doubts as to whether Latin could be profitably studied. He supposed it ought to be studied to a certain extent by students taking up medicine, but he did not think on the whole that it was a very profitable study in India.

The President: But apart from its present uses, Greek and Latin are the basis of liberal education in Europe, and therefore it should be possible that Indian Universities should know something about it?—Well, our Indian education is based upon English and English is based upon Latin, and if we go into Latin and Greek we go into the foundation of the foundation. I think it is sufficient just to study the history.

The Hon. Justice Banerjee asked if the Bombay University had not encouraged the translation of unseens by abolishing text books, or rather by abrogating the rule requiring the use of text books.

Mr. MacMillan said that was so in the case of the Matriculation examinations, but in the higher examination text books were prescribed, and practically no unseen passages were set. Continuing, he said he would like to extend his remarks a little to other things. In Bombay the study of English had been much improved both in its methods and results by the introduction of essays in all examinations. But still there was only 25 per cent of the total number of marks to be obtained in the language examinations and that was not enough. Of course the average Indian student was a shrewd practical person and he was most inclined to study in proportion as his studies paid. In the other languages essays where not prescribed and unseens were not set except in the M. A. and the marks ascribed to prose composition were few. He was certainly of the opinion that study in languages would be greatly improved if more weight were attached to unseens. He would propose to the Commission that they should receive evidence on that point. He would advise the Commission to ask all teachers of languages in the Universities whether the introduction of more unseens would not give greater impetus to the intelligent study of languages. If half the marks were assigned to composition and to translation into English of unseen passages or if they would not come to for such a trenchant reformation whether they would not advocate the introduction of unseen passages in all language examinations. He would suggest to the Commission that they should take evidence on that point from those who were best qualified to give an opinion. A proposal of that kind was brought by him before the Syndicate of the Bombay University some years ago. The Syndicate did not bring the matter before the Senate—not, he thought, because they disapproved of his views but because they knew that no change of the kind had the chance of being accepted.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE.

Then he came to the constitution of the Senate. Here they had a supreme body which determined Educational questions, rejecting a measure which appeared to be most highly beneficial, and that state of things must arise from defects in its constitution. The Senate was a popular assembly mainly composed of Indians whose strongest characteristic was benevolence some times carried to extremes. The members of the Bombay Senate were so full of sympathy for candidates that it would be no use for any one to attempt any change in the examinations which might make the attainment of degrees harder. But the change he proposed need not necessarily make the obtainment if degrees more difficult. He did not think that a great number of degrees was an evil so long as honour degrees were not lightly given. But at the same time he was afraid that his proposal would not commend itself to the Senate and would be rejected. It would also be unpopular because there would be more uncertainty in the result of the examinations. In one way it might be acceptable to the Senate. It would discount the value of the present examining system as it would need intelligence in study, clearness of mind. The present system—some of the students worked as much as 17 hours a day—would also be discounted.

The President: What influence would make the student limit the number of hours he worked?—I think he would have the sense to see that in order to grapple with an unseen he would not depend upon learning long rules and notes and pages of criticism, but that he would depend upon health of mind and body.

Asked whether viva voce examinations might not be a better way of bringing about the desired result, he said he doubted it because the time of the examiner was so limited. Much might be done he said to combat the evil of "grams" in other subjects, but he would leave that to the consideration of others who were experts in those subjects.

He had spoken of the constitution of the Senate, and in connection with that he wished to make a remark that he should most strongly advocate the inclusion of college professors in the senatorial body. It seemed to him utterly absurd that learned and energetic men fresh from England with the latest European educational ideals in their heads, men like Mr. Coverton of the Elphinstone College and another gentleman belonging to the Wilson College, should have to wait for one or two years before they were admitted to the Senate. Of late years in the Educational Department the choice of men had been most admirable. The latest men that had been got out with high degrees were admirably qualified for their work. If a college was badly managed or manned, it might be disaffiliated.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: There is a certain class of people who constantly complain that contrasting the old regimes of men like Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. Wordsworth and Mr. Chatfield with the present, the students of old who studied under these men never crammed, and that they could not only write better, but that they also expressed themselves more thoughtfully and intelligently than the latter-day students.

STUDENTS OF THE PAST.

Mr. Macmillan said that there was a great deal said about the old students which was somewhat exaggerated. There was always a tendency to praise the past. It was too often forgotten that the number of students now was far greater than it used to be in old times, when there was only a small number of more picked men. At present almost every one sent his son to college, and the material was therefore, naturally less select. There was, however, a minority of students, who loved English literature as much, if not more, as the old students, who took an intelligent interest in their work and were a credit to the colleges to which they belonged. There were as many of these students at the present day as there were in old times, but they were not in such a large proportion because the practice of going to Universities was now more general than it used to be. He did not think that the complaint was well founded. As there was a large number of students in classes it was difficult to teach them and give individual attention to students. The conditions of teaching now were harder and the competition among students more severe. The present day students would make their mark ten or fifteen years hence, and there would be found men at that time that there was a decadence of the education given at that time compared with the present period.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann Principal, St. Xavier's College, was next examined

Professor Muller of the Elphinstone College said that the Bombay University had a number of other functions besides these ordinarily performed by them viz., they had to return a member to the Legislative Council, and also to elect two members of the Municipal Corporation. Bombay University had accordingly both an educational as well as a political function to perform. He thought that 200 was a suitable limit for the University Senate if they were to keep also political functions assigned to them. He ventured to recommend that the Senate should not be cut down to any very great extent, but that the power should be transferred more from the general body of the Senate to its executive committees. With regard to the members of the Senate, he considered that all professors should "ex officio" be made Fellows on their being appointed professors to Government Colleges, who must, according to the printed rules kept in the Office of the Secretary of State for India, all be first class men of the Oxford or Cambridge University in respect of those subjects which they were appointed to teach. Professors of other colleges with similar qualifications should also be appointed ex-officio members with the approval of the Government or the University, provided it was guaranteed that they had the necessary qualifications. The appointment of these professors as ex-officio members would end to strengthen the power of the colleges in the Senate. The general tendency of the Senate was to introduce text books which lowered the standards of the examinations. With regard to the Syndicate, he proposed that the three heads of the old Bombay Colleges should be appointed ex-officio members of that body. Half the seats should be necessarily filled by professors and teachers. The Vice-Chancellorship should be conferred on the head of a college and not upon prominent citizens or official men not necessarily connected with the education of the Presidency. They had had such appointments in Bombay of Principals of Colleges, which were attended with great success.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar:—Would it not be advisable in the present state of the country to appoint the Vice-Chancellor from among men of influence and position?

Professor Muller replied that he did not think that the head of a big college was a person wanting in influence and position.

THE FACULTIES.

With regard to the Faculties at present existing in Bombay, they were only used for electing syndics. The Faculty of Arts to which he had the honour to belong, had not met for some years past for any other purpose.

It was always a waste of time to discuss matters at the Faculty meeting, because their recommendations practically carried no weight.

The whole of the subject was ultimately placed before the Syndicate and the Senate, where they might or might not be listened to at all; so that any discussion in the Faculty tended more or less to waste of time. Having made suggestions with regard to the "percentage of passes" and the "limit of age of the students," Professor Muller in speaking about the appointment of examiners, said that there was a good deal of patronage and of the question of caste in regard to such appointments. It would be well if there were rules laid down for the qualifications of these examiners, which might be kept confidential by the syndicate. He was of opinion that Englishmen should be appointed to examine students in the English language. The tendency was to appoint native examiners in that language.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Why should natives not be appointed examiners in English?

Professor Muller in reply said that their services could be better employed in other subjects. Even in the B. A. examination a native gentleman was appointed last year as an examiner in the English language.

With regard to endowments founded by generous donors to commemorate the memory of the departed, some of them were not adjudged for years and were allowed to accumulate to a vast extent. A bulk of them did very little good indeed. The students did not know them, nor did they compete for it. The University starved in other directions, and steps might be taken to utilise them for some useful purpose.

PRO. SHARP'S STATEMENT.

Professor W. H. Sharp, of the Elphinstone College, said he agreed with what had been said as to the number of the fellows of the Senate being too large, and seeing that a great many of them were of no use for the University business, he was in favour of limiting it to 100. He did not think the attendances that would work well, as the unofficial members could not be expected to attend the meetings regularly. There was a difficulty in the way of a transition, but he thought the system adopted in the publication of the names of the Justices of the Peace might be followed in the case of the Fellows also. The system was that a list of Justices was published every year by the Government. The gentlemen, whose names appeared in the list were considered as Justices, and those left out ceased to be so.

As to the constitution of the Syndicate the witness said it seemed to him that it was a little too big for despatch of work. He thought it was desirable to enlarge the powers of the Syndicate in certain directions. For instance, it should be allowed to grant grace to the students who had failed to fill their college terms. He was in favour of having some "ex officio" members in the Syndicate. At present there was a good deal of manœuvring and canvassing for the election, which, he thought, was rather out of place. If the principals of colleges in Bombay were made "ex officio" members of the Syndicate it would save them from a rather awkward position.

Dr. Bourne: Is there a great desire on the part of the Fellows to get into the Syndicate, and if so, is there any particular reason for it?

The witness: I think such desire does exist. The reason is that the membership carries with it a certain amount of patronage in connection with the appointment of examiners.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Do not you think that some members get into the Syndicate without any canvassing?

The witness: I do not mean to say that members themselves canvass; but the elections seems to me to be arranged before hand,—at least? somebody engineers it.

Mr. Justice Bannerji: Arranged by whom?

The witness: I do not quite know by whom. When Mr. Macmillan went home on leave, I was appointed principal of the Elphinstone College. He vacated his seat in the Syndicate, and in due course I was appointed in his place. I never canvassed but somebody arranged it for me.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: You admit that for the last several years the University has generally acted upon the principle that the principals of the three leading colleges in Bombay ought to be syndics.

The witness: I think so.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

In reply to the President, the witness said he thought there could be improvement in the system of appointing examiners. It would be better if the Syndicate were left to select competent men from among the applicants recommended.

The President: Do you receive a large number of applications?

The witness: We get a tremendous number. Representatives of each Faculty discuss its own set of examiners first and arrive at a general agreement that certain gentlemen be recommended to the Syndicate.

Dr. Bourne: Are many of these appointed examiners; who do not apply?

The witness: Seldom.

Dr. Bourne: Do not you think many gentlemen refrain from applying out of self respect?

The witness: Here is one gentleman who has never been an examiner. I was told that when he came to India originally he thought he ought to have been invited to examine. He was not asked; and he has never since applied. Continuing the witness said they seldom applied to the outside Universities for examiners. It would be desirable to do so in the case of certain examinations, where the numbers of candidates were very small and the professors were liable to examine their own pupils.

LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

In reply to the President, the witness said he thought the course of logic and morol philosophy for M. A. was satisfactory.

The President: Is it a popular subject here?

The witness: No, not in Bombay. The students taking up this subject for M. A. is very small and for B. A. comparatively small. They are altogether 50 or 60, the bulk of whom come from the Deccan College. It is a very popular subject there, but not here in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Bannerji: Can you suggest any reason for it?

The witness: Yes, partly because it does not pay in Bombay. The majority of the Dakshina scholarships are given for this subject in the Deccan. In Bombay no fellowship has been given to it.

Dr. Mackichan: Do you think it desirable to introduce the subject in the B. A. course as one of the necessary subjects.

The witness: No; it is a subject most difficult of all the subjects and I think it would have a very fatal effect if you made it a compulsory subject. One great thing is the want of satisfactory text-books on philosophy. These books are written in a very difficult language.

Dr. Bourne: Can you say how it compares with the same subject in Madras?

The witness: I am afraid I cannot.

Dr. Bourne: It is considered the easiest subject there. (To the President). Might we ask Mr. Sharp to look at the Madras papers and give his opinion in writing? It is very difficult to compare the standards.

The witness: Yes, I would. Proceeding, the witness said the subject of logic and moral philosophy ought to be regarded as a more important subject than political economy. He thought an easier course might be devised.

Mr. Justice Bannerji: Is it considered more difficult than mathematics?

The witness: I think it is much about the same. These are the two subjects which are the most difficult.

STUDY OF FRENCH.

Referring to the suggestions made by Principal Macmillan as to giving unseen passages to candidates for translation, the witness said he heartily endorsed that view. He had some experience in this respect with regard to Latin and French, particularly the latter. Some change of that sort was badly wanted. At present students could get high honours with first class in French without being able to write two of correct French. The reason was that the number of marks assigned to translation was very small. For the last few years French had become very popular among the students, because it was regarded as easy.

Dr. Bourne: Do you consider French a desirable subject for higher examinations? I may mention that in the Calcutta University we keep French for female candidates.

The witness: I think it is rather a pity that French has attained a prominence as it has done.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: It is taken up because it is easier than Latin and Sanskrit. In the case of Hindu students they take it up because they find Sanskrit difficult.

Dr. Mackichan: Do you think that the study of Indian classical languages would be affected by this?

The witness: Yes.

Replying to Mr. Justice Bannerji the witness said it was possible to so extend the study of easy subject as to make it as difficult to pass as the other optional subjects.

Mr. Justice Bannerji: That appears not to have been done here.

The witness: It is certainly not done satisfactorily.

Dr. Mackichan: I believe French was introduced in our University curriculum, because lady candidates found it rather difficult to pass in classical languages.

The witness: Yes.

Mr. Pedler: Then you would keep it for lady candidates only?

The witness: Yes.

The Commission then adjourned till this afternoon.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND ROBBERY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bannison, Chief Constable, G.I.P. Ry Police, charged Devishanker, Foreman, G. I. P. Ry. Ice Depot, and Kondoo Sawlaram, No. 455, G. I. P. Police, Ry. with robbery and wrongful confinement to extort property and abetment of each other. Mr. Welinker, pleader, defended the first accused. The story was that the complainant Ramkisan Ambaidas, and his nephew Ramchandra Trimbak, inhabitants of Hyderabad (Deccan) came to Bombay some time back. When they arrived at the Victoria Terminus they were met by the 2nd accused in his uniform on their way out. Upon being questioned by the 2nd accused both of them said that they had come from Hyderabad. Then the 2nd accused told them that there was a telegram from Hyderabad concerning a great theft. So saying he asked them to open their bag and show the contents. The complainant and his nephew were then taken into the ice-depot hard by, where they opened their bag. The 2nd accused thrust his hand into the bag and took out several ornaments. The first accused who was present there was given some of the ornaments and with the rest the 2nd accused went out. Both the complainant and his nephew stood aghast at what had been done. Sometime after a fakir named Sultanshah Nadirshah, who was lying asleep in the depot woke up. The 1st accused asked the complainant to show the bag to the fakir. A few was taken out and the fakir tried to see whether it would serve for his lungi, but it was too big. Thereupon the first accused said it was of great use to him and kept it. Both the complainant and his nephew were made to wait in the depot under threats till 7 p. m. when they were taken to a train and made to sit in it. The first accused then gave them two tickets for Kalian. They went to Kalian and thence to Hubli via Mohol. At Hubli they informed some of their friends of the robbery. An application was sent to the Bombay Police from Hubli. The police investigated the case and the sari in question and some ornaments were recovered from Moolchand the brother of the 1st accused. The complainant identified the sari only and not the ornament. That sari was bought at Punderpoor about four days before their arrival in Bombay, Sakharam Hari Kamle of Balkrishna Damoder Bansi and Co., cloth merchants, Punderpoor, in his evidence identified the sari as one of the Kali Chander Kali variety in which he dealt. He also said that the complainant had bought a sari similar to the one in the court from his shop at Punderpoor.

The hearing was adjourned at this stage.

A PLEADER'S PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Brijlal Varajlal Sankelia, pleader, appeared on behalf of a Hindu butler, and submitted a petition for a warrant of arrest against his client's mistress in respect of theft of some ornaments. During the cross-examination the Magistrate was informed that the same petition was presented to Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, the day before and was refused. Mr. Strangman, thereupon asked Mr. Sankelia why he had made no mention of this in the petition. Mr. Sankelia said that there was no law which stated such a process necessary. Mr. Sankelia expressed his regret for his mistake. Taking the circumstances into consideration the Magistrate asked Mr. Sankelia to submit a written explanation of his conduct before 5 p.m. that day. Messrs. Welinker and H. Sealy, pleaders, submitted an explanation on behalf of Mr. Sankelia during the day. Mr. Welinker pleaded that there was no intention to deceive the court. Unfortunately, on being advised that he ought to have made mention of the same, and as he was going to interrupt His Worship the information was submitted to him. Such cases had previously occurred. Mr. Sankelia had started afresh in the profession and he had expressed his regret already. Mr. Welinker hoped that His Worship would not treat the matter seriously. The Magistrate said that the case was a serious one; however he would consider all the points urged by Mr. Welinker and give his decision to-day.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

THOSE members of Parliament who are inclined to resent the new rules of procedure as unduly severe will find some consolation in the journals of the House if they care to go back far enough. They will find, for example, that in 1606 the House of Commons was ordered—or ordered itself—to "assemble at eight o'clock and enter into the great business at nine," and that eight years later the meeting was fixed for seven in the morning, and the "beginning to read bills" for ten. The Speaker will be relieved to know that Mr. Balfour does not propose to bring back the rule of 1620, which said: "The Speaker not to move his hat until the third congee," and members will be glad no doubt that the rule of 1640 is not to be re-imposed. "Those who go out of the House in a confused manner before the Speaker were, according to this rule, to forfeit ten shillings."

Those were days when M.P.'s did not lightly stay away from the House. "All the members that come after eight to pay 1s., and those that do not come the whole day to pay 5s.," said a rule of 1641; and the next year a rule was passed imposing a fine of a shilling upon those who did not come to prayers. "Such members as come after nine o'clock," said a rule of 1643, "to pay 1s. to the poor." On March 21, 1647, it was resolved that the Speaker leave the chair at twelve o'clock—presumably noon, and a rule dated May 31, 1659, says; "The Speaker to take the chair constantly every morning by eight o'clock: "A rule of the Restoration period decrees that "the back door in the Speaker's Chamber be nailed up during the Session," and on March 23, 1693, the House of Commons felt it necessary to pass a rule that no member should "take tobacco into the gallery," or to the table, or sitting at committees.

The modern M.P. would complain bitterly if he were restricted from leaving town when he thought fit, but there have been Parliaments which have been willing to limit their freedom by all sorts of rules as to absence from London. Some remarkable orders have been in force at various times in the House of Commons concerning the right of members to absent themselves. By a rule of February 13, 1620, no member was allowed to go out of town "without open motion or licence in the House," and in 1664 it was resolved that a penalty of ten pounds should be paid by every "knight" and five pounds by every "citizen" who shall make default in attending." A rule of 1666 empowered the Serjeant to arrest absent members, and in the following year a fine of forty pounds was imposed on "every defaulter in attendance," and the members were to be committed to the Tower till the fine was paid. In the same year the House passed a rule declaring that "every member as shall desert the service of the House for the space of three days together (not having had leave granted him by the House, nor offering sufficient excuse to the House as shall be allowed) shall have the like fine of forty pounds imposed on them, and shall then be sent for in custody and committed to the Tower." Perhaps some daring Chancellor will have the courage one day to reimpose these rules and reduce the income tax.

Spain, or the Government of Spain, is probably wishing that it could revive some of the laws which, ages ago, summoned animals and birds and all the dumb creation to answer to the law for their crimes. A difference of opinion as to the best way of dealing with the locust pest has resulted in the resignation of a Cabinet Minister, and Spanish politicians are realising that even locusts may break up the peace of the State So, in the days of Spain's glory, their fathers realised. It seems incredible in the light of later days that wise men could ever have held dumb animals responsible to the law, but such wise men there were when the world was younger. Such strange conceptions of Parliamentary law in the animal world do not appear to have prevailed in this country, but they were common enough on the Continent of Europe.

One of the most famous lawyers of France had a rat as his first client. The rats of the diocese of Autun were summoned, with all the legal formalities, and Chassanee appeared as counsel for them. None of his clients appearing, the young lawyer declared that they dare not leave their holes through fear of the ill-disposed cats kept by the plaintiffs, and that, as a summons implied full protection to both parties, the court should compel the plaintiff to enter into bonds that their cats should not molest the rats. It was a famous lawyer's first plea, and it laid the foundation of his fame. At Lavegny in 1457, a pig was placed in the dock and condemned to death for having murdered and partly eaten a child and at Lausanne a few years before a number of leeches were brought before a magistrate and ordered to leave the district in three days.

We laugh at such things to-day, but it is through such absurdities that the legal system has evolved. No such travesties of law and commonsense have taken place in England, as far as records show; but even so late as 1883 a cock was sentenced to death in a court in which British law is administered. Judge Burgers, annoyed by the crowing of a cock when sitting in the Court at Lydenburg, ordered a bird to be brought before him, and so condemned it solemnly to death, the sentence being executed on the spot! It is strange to reflect that what was comedy in the Transvaal was once serious law in Europe.

The gambling fever, if rumour for once is true, has caught another great fish in its net, and this time a man who guides the foreign relations of a great Power. Count Goluchowski, who was present at the Jockey Club gambling tables when an Austrian nobleman lost a fortune in a single night, is reported to be on the eve of retirement as a consequence of the scandal arising from his presence at the tables. As the Count is still a young man as Foreign Ministers go, with a record which pleases the Austrians, his removal would create some stir in the Dual Monarchy of which he is Foreign Minister. Count Goluchowski in spite of a way he has of speaking his mind plainly and as if he meant it, has achieved a notable triumph for Austrian politics by the understanding he brought about with Russia five years ago. So far it has worked well enough, but the Count is the last man in the world to be optimistic.

Who in Austria, indeed, could be optimistic? The Foreign Minister, at any rate, does not allow himself to forget the dark prossibilities of the future. He has insisted on the Triple Alliance and has pinned his faith to the argument that a regular economic struggle is quite compatible with close political relations." He has declared, too with emphasis, that "Austria-Hungary seeks no territorial advantages at the cost of others," although he has added not less emphatically, that little as Austria-Hungary thinks of extending her possessions, still less can she allow assaults to be made upon the existing political order." That is the policy of the man who is said to be retiring from the European stage because of a gambling scandal. Perhaps he is weary of standing at the helm of the Dul Kingdom which men say in whispers is trembling on the verge of the greatest catastrophe of modern times.

Canon Barnett celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday on Saturday. There are not many men in East London more popular than the iron manufacturer's son who has become one of the most notable of London's clergymen. Thirty years ago, in his curate days Canon Barnett gave up a life of comparative ease in the West of London to take up the toilsome life of the East as Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel. He lived at the vicarage for twenty years and more, and it was during the St. Jude's ministry that he founded Tombee Hall and became its warden. He has been also chairman of the Whitechapel Board of Guardians, of the Children's Country Holiday Fund, and the Pupil Teachers' Scholarship Fund. He has found time, too, to write books and to travel. He is interesting enough to be a friend of Lord Rosebery, and one remembers the laconic note which the ex-Premier wrote him eighteen months ago. Canon Barnett had written to say that an event which Lord Rosebery was to attend had been postponed for six months, and Lord Rosebery wrote back: Dear Canon Barnett,—Hallelujah! R."

Canon Barnett came into the world a day after the Chatham and Dover Railway, which kept its fifty-eighth birthday on Friday. Most of us will wish it many rapid returns of the day. The "Chatham and Dover," after all, is one of our useful institutions. In a world which moves too fast, as if there were no to-morrow, the Chatham and Dover is a standing reminder to us all that to-morrow will do. Scores of times, in sober truth, men have been known to race a Chatham and Dover train on foot, and who has not seen a train load of passengers leave the carriages and walk to their journey's end?

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

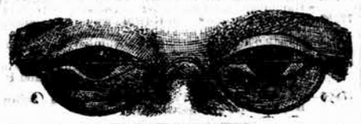
	Rs. a.
The Heats of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2 0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2 0
The Life of Father Gerch, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
A Counting-House Guide, by Cordingley	4 0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2 0
Algebra, Part I, Langley and Bradly	2 0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2 0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1 0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cody Whitmore	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 9
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8 0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1 8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0 12

PAPER COVERS.

Fancy Free, by Eden Phillpotts	0 12
Angel, by B. M. Croker	0 12
The House Divided, by H. B. Marriott Watson...	0 12
A Matter of Sentiment, by I. S. Winter... ...	0 12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0 12
The Insane Root, by Mrs, Campbell Praed ...	0 12
A Matter of Sentiment, by John Strange Winter.	0 12
In the House of His Friend, By R. H. Savage.	0 12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0 12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0 12
English Composition and Essay-Writing for Indian Students, by Rev. W. G. Robertson...	0 6
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0 6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

T. S. BENNETT & CO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Medows Street, Bombay.
Preserve Your Sight



By using perfect American Pebble Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, &c.

UNEQUAL VISION.

ABOUT eighty persons out of each Hundred have some difference of Focus between the two eyes and yet the majority are content to wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike; the result is continual straining and impairment of the Vision. For the Eyes to be used healthily, each Eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by T. S. Bennett & Co., Ophthalmic Opticians, Medows Street, Bombay, (see their Pamphlet, "Defects of Sight"), where they may be consulted personally, or by letter, Free of Charge, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective Vision.

Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet "Defect of Sight," free on application.

Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure in holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor, for it gives all that dark and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown. I would trade my golden one for it." That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out.

When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

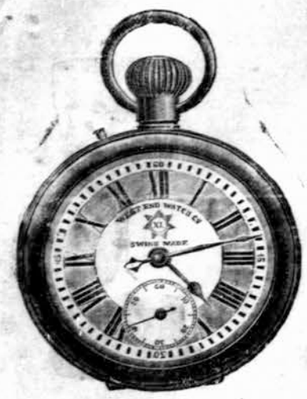
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay,—KEMP & Co., Ltd.

Stephens' Inks

The Violet Black and the Blue

YET ANOTHER CHEAP WATCH



19″ size watc.

Made on the Roskopf System.
Guaranteed for One Year.

HAVING all the merits of the best watches, made on the same principle ever produced by any maker, while, owing to the improvements introduced into the going train, we obtain better results in the time-keeping than is usually the case with watches made on the same principle.

This watch is called **THE EXCEL**, is made in 2 sizes, 19″ size (as illustrated,) and 21″ size larger.

With or without a second hand, and we sell it :

IN OPEN FACE
NICKEL SILVER CASE,
at Rs. 12.

(Including box, spare spring and glass.)

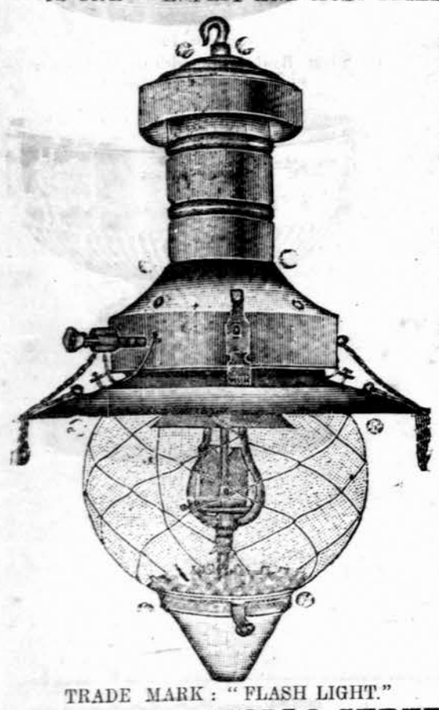
To the purchaser of 3 watches in a lot, we allow a reduction of 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 10 per cent.

OBTAINABLE DIRECT FROM OUR OFFICES, OR FROM ALL DEALERS IN THE BAZAR.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



Enormous Saving in the consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs.of oil, which cost 2 pies per hour perBurner.

Especially adapted for UP-COUNTRY USE, where gas is not availabe.

EACH WELSBACH MANTLE GIVES 250 CANDLE POWER.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, *viz.*, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Gardens, Public Halls, etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MAHLER
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT COMPANY,
SUB-AGENTS FOR N.-W. P.& OUDH :
T.C. BECHTLER, SON & CO., ALLAHABAD.
SUB-AGENTS FOR SIND, PUNJAB, AND BELUCHISTEN,
COSSER & CO., KARACH.

TRADE MARK : "FLASH LIGHT."

POLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—PATENT WELSBACH Mantles for Incandescent Gas Light can only be had at the above address. All others offering for Sale are of inferior qualities or infringement.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

'GRAND PRIX,'' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Each may be Good in his Degree
BUT

THE Famous "TOWN END ROYAL CYCLES" are first and best. First in excellence of design, work, and finish, and best because of their great Durability, which causes one of them to outcast several Cycles of inferior makes.

All this you can prove by simply calling at.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

Stone Enamelling .....Rs. 7
Plating ..... „ 17
Plating of the Handle Bar... „ 4, with a Year guarantee.
Kelly's Adjustable Handle Bar, Rs. 11.
Repairs executed according to the most recent method

C S. BARTLEY & CO..
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS and ENAMELLERS.
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL, TELE PHONE No. 938.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, &c. Obtainable from BENSON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor :—
MARTIN Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON EN

---

35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY.

Take "LINSEED" COMPOUND

Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS
OF ALL CHEMISTS
THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS.
FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS &c
AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.

KAY'S TIC PILLS
CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA
VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
AVOID IMITATIONS.

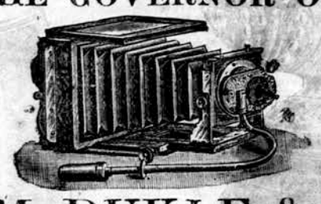
COAGULINE
TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.
MANUFACTORY:- STOCKPORT ENGLAND

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR Re 1, Postage Annas 1 To be had at this Office.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

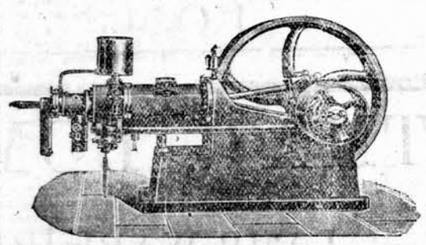
PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

OIL ENGINES.



Simple. Reliable. Economical.

Suitable for all Driving purposes and specially constructed

for the Eastern Market.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Full Particulars on applicatio to

C. F. WILSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS,
Aberdeen, SCOTLAND.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents required for Bombay, Calcutta Rangoon Ceylon.

TRADE MARK CINDERELLA (Regd.)

LEMCO

The Genuine Liebig Company's Extract

Is the most concentrated meat essence made. Its discovery has caused a revolution in sick room dietary. Genuine only if bearing the blue signature J. v. Liebig, and the initials of the manufacturers—"LEMCO."

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited; Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0 -
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— Rs. 31.0 -

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. R. Tennent PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER.

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay — The Great Eastern Hotel Co., Ltd. Aldridges, Salmon & Co., Ltd. Kurachi — Latham & Co. | Madras, Rangoon — Spencer & Co. A. Scott & Co.

MOIR'S Kippered Herrings

In 1lb. Flat Oval Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office :—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to His The Majesty King.

In all parts of the World, the Natural Food for a Babe is Mothers Milk, and this does not contain stareh. Young infants connot digest stareby foods A perfect artificial food for Infants must, therefore, not contain stareh.

MELLIN'S FOOD

CONTAINS NO STARCH,
BUT MAKES A PERFECT FOOD
FOR THE YOUNGEST CHILD.

Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—**BOMBAY**—Latham, Abercrombie & Co.; **CALCUTTA**—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.; **MADRAS**—Oakes & Co.; **KURRACHEE**—H. J. Rustomjee & Co.; **RANGOON**—Latham, Black & Co.; **COCANADA**—Hall, Wilson & Co.; **COLOMBO**—Neil S. Campbell & Co.; **COLOMBO** and **KANDY**—Cargills, Limited.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED.
Calcutta Works:—Redcliffe Road, Upton Park, London, England.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED.
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER"

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous powers ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

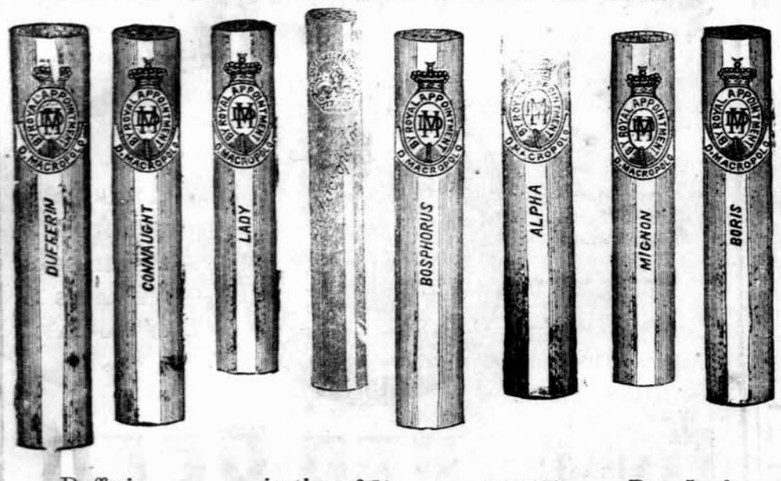
● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles :—TREZETA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SMOKE
D. MACROPOLO'S
CIGARETTES
THE FRESHEST AND BEST IN INDIA



Dufferin	in tins of 50	...	per 100	...	Rs. 5 0
Connaught	do. 100	...	do.	...	„ 4 0
Lady	do. 100	...	do.	...	„ 3 0
Queen Alexandra	do. 50	...	do.	...	„ 3 0
Bosphorus	do. 100	...	do.	...	„ 3 8
Alpha	do. 100	...	do.	...	„ 2 12
Mignon	do. 100	...	do.	...	„ 2 0
Boris	do. 100	...	do.	...	„ 2 4

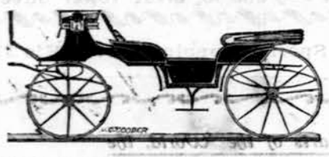
Send for Illustrated Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY,
MODY BAY, FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MR. PESTONJEE B. PRESS .....Proprietor.



NEW CARRIAGES.—Latest Fashionable designs carefully and elegantly turned out. All up-to-date improvements adopted and developed.

RUBBER TYRES, and large Stock of best Varnishes always on hand.

For Sale.—A very slightly used TANDEM DOGCART in good order.

PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE MOST CELEBRATED
AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS
GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they are manufactured at CAIRO, (EGYPT), and they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Egyptian Cigarette Indusrty.

Extract from the Egyptian Gazette.

It is well known that there is in the dryness of the atmosphere of the capital as something msyterious except to experts, which other climates—those of Alexandria and Port Said included—do not possess in the same degree, and which causes the cigarettes prepared at Cairo to be of a choicer quality, and of a finer aroma than is attainable elsewhere, and which has made it achieve a world-wide and well deserved celebrity! A veritable Cairo cigarette is a treasure highly prized by every connoisseur in tobacco, and consequently the highest-class tobacconists throughout the globe are increasingly placing their orders with the leading cigarette merchants of Cairo.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT: 20, —ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

'DARTRING'
'LANOLINE'
'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

THE 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

HALL MARKED SILVER PRIZE CUPS, CHALLENGE SHIELDS AND BOWLS

No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9¼ inches, Rs. 57.

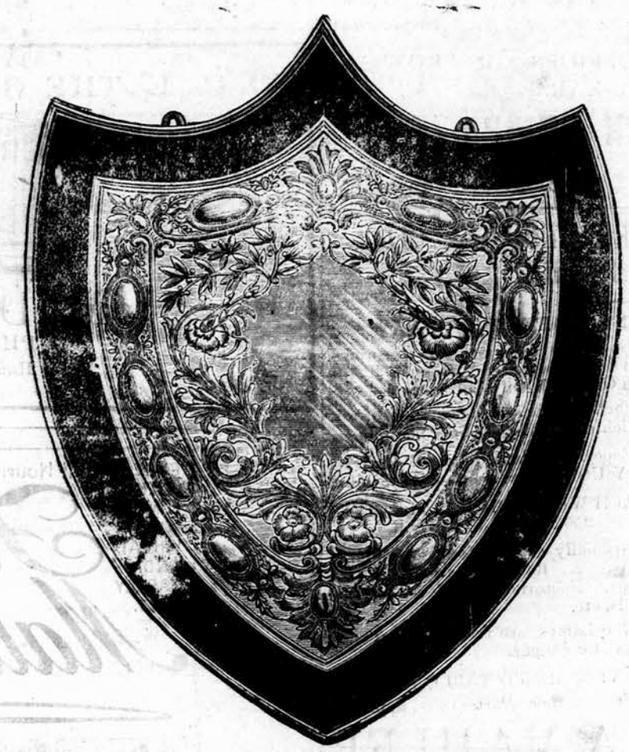
No. 1203.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13⅓ inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs 133.

No. 1209.
Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs. 600.

No. 1205.
Prize Cup height with plinth 12 inches width of bowl 4⅓ inches, Rs. 112.

No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 100.

No. 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 203.



Sterling Silver Shield, 23½ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back.
Rs 550.
Designs for Special Shields sent on application.

No. 1207.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches Rs. 416.

No. 1210.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins. Rs. 450.

No. 1212.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 12 inches Rs. 450.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

WROUGHT IRON WITH COPPER?

LAMP WARE-HOUSE, 69 ESPLANADE ROAD.

MANUFACTURIES IN VIENNA (Austria) MORAVIA, MILANO, ETC.,
BRANCHES AT EVERY PRINCIPAL PLACE IN EUROPE!
PURVEYOR TO THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, ITALY,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, &c.

STROM AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS
OF LATEST STYLE and SUPERB FINISH.
AT EXCEPTIONAL CHEAP PRICES.

FOR THE CAMP SEASON:
SPECIAL HURRICANE LANTERNS and LAMPS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

No. 8715—Rs. 27-10. (NOT WINDPROOF.)

FOR BIRTH-DAY and WEDDING-PRESENTS a select Assortment of Electro-plated Ware, Majolica and Glassware, Tea-Kettles, &c.

Illustrated Price List to all MOFUSSIL BUYERS on Application.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¾ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 33, Fenchurch Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.